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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

भाग III—खण्ड 2
[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
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Calcutta, the 14th December 1996

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एकसूत्र तथा अभिकल्प

कलकत्ता, दिनांक 14 दिसम्बर 1996

पेटेंट कार्यालय के कार्यालयों के पते एवं क्षेत्राधिकार

पेटेंट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ते में अवस्थित है तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शाखा कार्यालय हैं, जिनके प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार जोन के आधार पर निम्न रूप में प्रदर्शित हैं।

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा, लांडी इस्टेट

तीसरा तल, लोअर परेले (पश्चिम),

नम्बर-400013।

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश तथा गोवा राज्य क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र दमन तथा दीव एवं दावरा और नगर हवेली।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिस”

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,

एकक सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,

नगरपालिका बाजार भवन,

सरस्वती मार्ग, फ़ातल बाग,

नई दिल्ली-110005।

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली राज्य क्षेत्रों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र भण्डारीगढ़।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिक”

पेटेंट कार्यालय शाखा,

61, बालासाह रोड,

मद्रास-600002।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडू तथा पाण्डिचेरी राज्य क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र लक्षद्वीप, मिनिक्काय तथा एमिनिदिदिष द्वीप।

तार पता—“पेटेंटोफिस”

पेटेंट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय),

निजाम पैलेस, ब्रिटिश राजतन्त्रीय कार्यालय,

भवन. 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,

234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस मार्ग,

कलकत्ता-700020।

भारत का अवशेष क्षेत्र।

तार पता—“पेटेंट्स”

पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेंट नियम, 1972 में अपेक्षित सभी आवेदन-पत्र, सूचनाएं, विवरण या अन्य प्रलेख पेटेंट कार्यालय के केवल उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किये जायेंगे।

शुल्क :—शुल्कों की अदायगी या तो तकद की जाएगी अथवा उपयुक्त कार्यालय से नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य धनादेश अथवा डाक आदेश या जहाँ उपयुक्त कार्यालय अवस्थित है; उस स्थान के अनुसूचित बैंक में नियंत्रक को भुगतान योग्य बैंक ड्राफ्ट अथवा चेक द्वारा की जा सकती है।

APPLICATION FOR PATENT FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE 234/4, ACHARYA JAGADISH BOSE ROAD, CALCUTTA-20

The dates shown in the crecent bracket are the dated claimed under section 135, of the Patent Act, 1970.

04-09-1996

1580/Cal/96. Timex Corporation, “Multifunctional holding plate for an analog wristwatch with date ring” (Convention No. 08/619, 288 on 18-03-96 in U.S.A.).

1581/Cal/96.—Cricket, “A gas-lighter comprising a safety ignition system”.

1582/Cal/96. Solpax Limited, “Plastics material and a method for its manufacture” (Convention No. S950699 on 08/09/95 in Ireland).

1583/Cal/96. Institut für Neue Materialien Gemeinnützige Gmbh. “Process for the production of thin SiO₂ films and their use”. (Convention No. 195 34 980.6 on 20-09-95 in Germany).

1584/Cal/96. Daewoo Electronics Co. Ltd., “Method and apparatus for encoding an image signal having an object by using the shape thereof”. (Convention No. 96-15394 on 10.05.96 in South Korea).

1585/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, “Method and system for starting up a continuous-flow steam Method for its manufacture” (Convention No. 19533815.4 on 13-09-95 in Germany).

1586/Cal/96. Coronet—Werke Gmbh, “Toothbrush and Method for its manufacture” (Convention No. 19533815.4 on 13-09-95 in Germany).

1587/Cal/96. Coronet—Werke Gmbh, “Method for the manufacture of spiral bristles”. (Convention No. 19533816.2 on 13-09-95 in Germany).

09-09-1996

1588/Cal/96. Yoji Kitamura, “A spindle braking device” (Convention No. 7-238606 on 18-09-95 in Japan).

1589/Cal/96. The University of Queensland, “Dynamic monitoring and control of jigs” (Convention No. PN5319 on 8-9-95 in Australia).

1590/Cal/96. The University of Queensland, “Control of leaf scald disease” (Convention No. PN5278 on 7-9-95 in Australia).

1591/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, “Side channel compressor” (Convention No. 19534301.8 on 15-09-95 in Germany).

1592/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, "Compressor assembly" (Convention No. 195342297.6 on 15-09-95 in Germany).

1593/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, "Method for a reliable interface between a telephone having a card and the network in a telephone system" (Convention No. 19535128.2 on 21-09-95 in Germany).

1594/Cal/96. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, "Method for assigning radio resources to a plurality of transmission devices of a base station within a radio communication system". (Convention No. 19535360.9 on 22-9-95 in Germany).

1595/Cal/96. Chiron Behring GmbH and Co., "Exopolysaccharides of burkholderia pseudomallei and burkholderia mallei".

1596/Cal/96. Citibank Aktiengesellschaft, "Computer system for data management and method for operating said system".

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स्वीकृत सम्पूर्ण विनिर्देश

एतद्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सम्बन्ध आर्बनों में से किसी पर पेटेंट अनुदान के विरोध करने के इच्छुक कोई व्यक्ति, इसके निर्गम की तिथि से चार (4) महीने या अगम्य ऐसी अवधि जो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के तहत विहित प्रपत्र 14 पर आर्बनित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी नियन्त्रक, एकत्र को उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ऐसे विरोध की सूचना विहित प्रपत्र 15 पर दे सकते हैं। विरोध सम्बन्धी लिखित दस्तावेज, उक्त सूचना के साथ अथवा पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में यथा विहित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने की भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

"प्रत्येक विनिर्देश के संदर्भ में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अनुरूप है।"

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Ind. Cl. : 140 A₂

177231

Int. Cl. : C 10 M 125/24

A LUBRICATING OR FUNCTIONAL FLUID COMPOSITION.

Applicant : THE LUBRIZOL CORPORATION, OF 24900 LAKELAND, BOULEVARD WICKLIFFE, OHIO, 44092 USA.

Inventor : JAMES JAY SCHWIND, STEPHEN AUGUSTINE DI BLASE.

Application for Patent No. 341/Del/87 filed on 20-4-87.

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(Claims 17)

A lubricating or functional fluid composition having improved high temperature stability comprising

(A) a major amount of an oil of lubricating viscosity, and from 2.25 to 7.5% of the total weight of the fluid of (B-1) at least one soluble amine salt of at least one substituted phosphoric acid of the formula 1

R¹O

P(X)XH

R²O

wherein

R¹ is hydrogen or a hydrocarbyl group,

R² is a hydrocarbyl group, and

both X groups are either O or S, and

(C) at least one soluble nitrogen—and boron—containing compound prepared by the reaction of

(C-1) at least one boron compound selected from the class consisting of boron trioxide, boron halides, boron acids, boron anhydrides, boron amides and esters of boron acids with

(C-2) at least one soluble acylated nitrogen intermediate prepared by the reaction of a hydrocarbon-substituted succinic acid-producing compound with at least about one-half equivalents, per equivalent of acid producing compound, of an amine containing at least one hydrogen attached to a nitrogen atom.

(Complete Specification 85 Pages

Drawing Sheets NIL)

Ind. Cl. : 50 D

177232

(Claims 3)

Int. Cl. : B 25 D 23/00

A DOMESTIC APPLIANCE.

Applicant : WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION, OF 2000 M-63, BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN 49022, U.S.A.

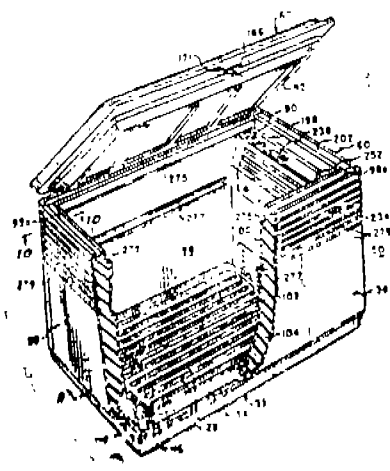
Inventor(s) : (1) RALPH RAPHAEL BURIN, (2) RICHARD WILLIAM KURCK, (3) RONALD FEDERLI-ANNELLI, (4) KEVIN SCOTT LAUNDROCHE.

Application for Patent No. 1073 DEL/89 filed on 20th November, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(Claims 11)

1. A domestic appliance comprising at least two side pannel (54, 56) and a base pannel (52), each of said panels having spaced apart inner and outer dieformed plastic walls which are sealed with integral panel interlocking means in the edges thereon said interlocking means present on said base panel extend downwardly and inwardly at an angle to the varticle when said base panel is horizontal, and said interlocking means present on said side panel cooperate with said base panel interlocking means and extend from said side panel at an angle corresponding to the angle at which said base panel interlocking means extend.



(Complete Specification 55 Pages. Drawing Sheets 25).

Ind. Cl. : 35E

177233

Int. Cl. : C04B 35/10.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF HIGH PURITY SUPER FINE ALPHA ALUMINA USEFUL AS A PRECURSOR FOR ADVANCED CERAMICS.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventor(s) : SAILESH RANJAN DAS AND SUJIT KUMAR GUHA.

Application for Patent No. 1097/DEL/89 filed on 23-11-89.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings, (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110005.

An improved process for the preparation of high purity alpha alumina useful as precursor for advanced ceramics which comprises :

(a) homogeneous blending of gibbsite/hydrargillite/alumina trihydrate with aluminium halide such as aluminium fluoride, aluminium chloride then,

(b) calcining the said blended mixture at a temperature in the range of 850-1000C for a period of 5-6 hrs. to obtain alpha alumina,

(c) treating the resultant alpha alumina under saturated steam pressure of 1.4 kg/cm² for removal of the impurities followed by,

(d) reducing the size of alpha alumina to super fine particle size.

(Compl. Specn. 7 pages;

Drwg. Sheets Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 81.

177234

Int. Cl. : A62C 27/22, 27/24.

A DEVICE FOR EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES BY INJECTING FOAM AND/OR DRY CHEMICAL POWDER AND A FIXED/FLOATING ROOF STORAGE TANK INCORPORATING THE DEVICE.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventor : TRIBHUVAN PATI SHARMA, BRIJ BHUSAN LAL JAGBIR SINGH, RATNAKAR SHANKAR CHIMOTE.

Application for Patent No. 1105/DEL/89 filed on 23-11-89.

Complete left after Provisional Specification on 19-11-90.

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(Claims 7)

A device for the extinguishment of fires by injecting foam and/or dry chemical powder, which comprises one or more annular pipe ring(s) (1) being fixed horizontally, concentrically and equidistantly from each other just above the bottom of a storage tank (7); the outermost annular pipe ring (1) being connected to means (5&6) for supplying foam/dry chemical powder; the annular pipe ring(s) (1) having two or more diametrically connected cross-member pipes (2); the junctions of the annular pipe ring(s) (1) and the cross-member pipes (2) being provided with vertical discharge pipes (3) of height such that the top ends of the pipes (3) are above the highest level (14) of the flammable liquid (15) in the storage tank (7); the said vertical discharge pipes (3) are having discharge nozzles (4) fixed to its top ends for the uniform discharge of foam/dry chemical powder onto the surface of the flammable liquid (15) in the storage tank (7).

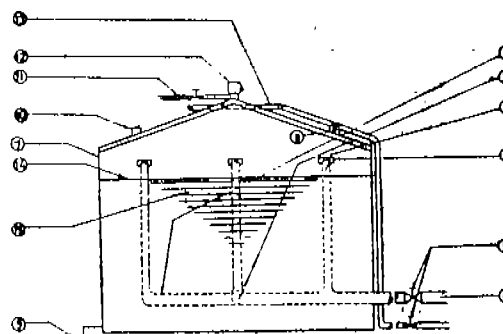


FIGURE 1

(Provn. Specn. 4 pages;

Drwg. Sheets Nil)

(Compl. Specn. 17 pages;

Drwg. Sheets 2)

Ind. Cl.: 160

177235

Int. Cl.: B65D 90/00.

A FIXED ROOF FLAMMABLE LIQUID STORAGE TANK WITH A FIRE EXTINGUISHING DEVICE.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJIV MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventor: TRIBHUVAN PARI SHARMA, RATNAKAR SHANKAR RAO CHIMOTE.

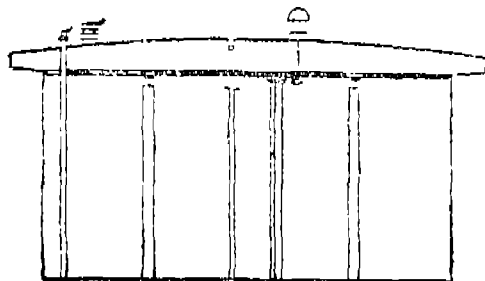
Application for Patent No. 1107/DEL/89 filed on 23-11-89.

Complete left after Provisional Specification on 19-11-90.

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 1, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(Claims 6)

An improved fixed roof flammable liquid storage tank with a fire extinguishing device, which comprises a conical tank (1) of slope ranging from 30° to 60° to the base having a stable and hydraulically leakproof bottom, and a conical circular wall (3) made of plurality of metal plates (4) joined together in continuation and in alignment to form upwardly and inwardly tapered conical wall (3) of the tank (1) upto a height where the top diameter reduces in the range of one-third to two-third of the base diameter of the tank to form a frustum; the joining of metal plates (4) being done in the manner so as to form leakproof joints (2b) aligning toward the centre of the tank (1); the wall plates (4) are secured to a plurality of vertically spaced ring trusses (6), the diameter of which decreases in relation to the sloping angle as the distance from the base of the tank (1) increases; the conical section of the tank (1) is raised on a tier by tier basis upto a predetermined height by hoisting means (5); the top of the frustum having a pneumatically leakproof conical roof (7) of slope ranging from 30° to 40° to the frustum fixed to it; the fixing of the roof (7) being made to the frustum (7) supporting structure consisting of columns (16), girders (24), rafters (25) and/or girder rings (25); the tank (1) being provided with a fire extinguishing device (2) consisting of one or more annular pipe ring(s) (9) capable of being fixed horizontally, concentrically and equidistantly from each other just above the bottom of the storage tank (1); the outermost annular pipe ring(s) (9) being connected to means (10 & 11) for supplying foam/dry chemical powder; the annular pipe ring(s) (9) having a plurality of diametrically connected cross-member pipes (12), the junction of the annular pipe rings (9) and cross-member pipes (12), being provided with vertical discharge pipes (13) of height such that the top ends of the pipes (13) are above the highest level (22) of the flammable liquid (23) in the storage tank (1); the vertical discharge pipes (13) having discharge nozzles (14) fixed to its top ends for the uniform discharge of foam/dry chemical powder onto the surface (22) of the flammable liquid (23) in the storage tank (1); the frustum (7) of the said tank (1) also being provided at its top with an emergency vent (15), a conservation vent & flame arrester (17), means for a water spray system (18), gauge hatch (19), and an inert gas vent (20); the tank (1) also being provided with means for earthing (21).



(Provl. Specn. 3 pages;
(Compl. Specn. 34 pages;

Drwg. Sheets 1)
Drwg. sheets 5)

Ind. Cl.: 206 F

177236

Int. Cl.: H 04 B 7/00

ACTIVE SIGNALLING TRANSMITTER CONTROL-SYSTEM.

Applicant: MOTOROLA INC, OF 1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD, SCHAUMBURG, ILLINOIS 60196, USA.

Inventor: WILLIAM JOSEPH KUZNICKI, USA; ROBERT JOHN SCHWENDEMAN, USA.

Kind of Application: Complete

Application for Patent No. 1116/DEL/89 filed on 24-11-89

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

9 Claims

An active signaling transmitter control system characterised by:

a paging terminal comprising

message information receiving means for receiving message information from message entry devices connected thereto over a communication network, and

transmitter control signal generating means connected to said message information receiving means for generating transmitter control signals in response thereto,

receiver control signal generating means connected to said message information receiving means, for generating receiver control signals which enable the reception of the message information by portable communication receivers,

coded message signals generating means connected to said message information receiving means, transmitter control signal generating means, and receiver control signal generating means, for generating coded message signals comprising message information interleaved with transmitter and receiver control signals; and

a communication link connected to said coded message signal generating means for distributing the coded message signals; and

a transmitting means comprising

coded message signal receiving means connected to said communication link for receiving the coded message signals including the transmitter and receiver control signals generated by said coded message signal generating means,

a transmitter control signal decoder, connected to said coded message signals, receiving means, for decoding the received transmitter control signals, deriving therefrom transmission control signals,

a receiver control signal decoder, connected to said coded message signal receiving means, for decoding one or more of the received receiver control signals, deriving therefrom transmission control signals, and

a transmitter connected to said coded message signal receiving means and to said transmitter control signal decoder and the receiver control signal decoder, and responsive to the transmission control signals generated therefrom, for transmitting the coded message signals including message information interleaved with receiver control signals over a radio frequency channel.

Ref. NIL

Agent: Remfry & Sagar

(Complete Specification 20 pages

Drawing Sheets 8)

Ind. Cl. : 32F

177237

Int. Cl. : C 08 G 63/62

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ARYL POLYCARBONATES.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-110 001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

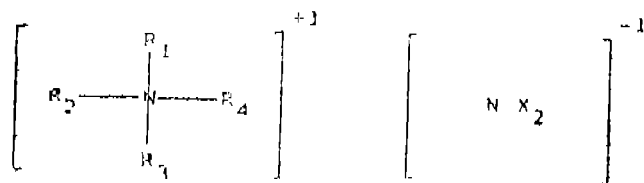
Inventor(s) : SWANINATHAN SIVARAM JAGDISH CHANDRA SEHRA VENKAT SRINIVASAN IYER

Application for Patent No. 1239/DEL/89 filed on 26-12-89 Complete specifications left on 24-4-90.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

10 Claims

An improved process for the preparation of aryl polycarbonates having relative polymer viscosity in the range of 1.25 to 1.32, which comprises reacting aryl carbonate and dihydric phenol in the melt phase with a catalyst in the range of 10^{-8} to 10^{-7} to mole of dihydric phenol and belonging to the class of quaternary ammonium bioxanions having the general formula I

**Formula—I**

represents, a carboxylate or a phenolate group or a mixture thereof and R represents alkyl or aryl.

(Complete Specification 20 pages)

(Drawing Sheets 1)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F(1).

177238

Int. Cl. : A61K 31/16.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING TRIFLUOROMETHYL MERCAPTAN AND MERCAPTOACYL DERIVATIVES

Applicant : E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, INC., AT LAWRENCEVILLE-PRINCETON ROAD, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

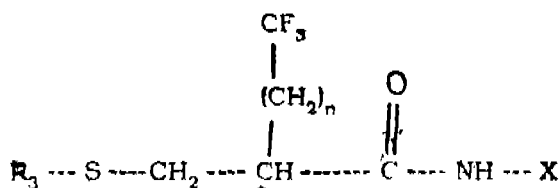
Inventor : MELANIE LOOTS, NORMA G. DELANEY, GEORGE C. ROVNYAK.

Application for Patent No. 236/DEL/91 filed on 21-03-91

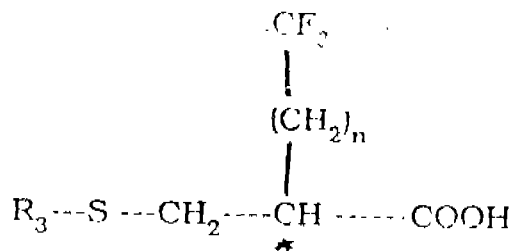
Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

3 Claims

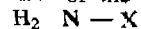
A process for preparing trifluoromethyl mercaptan and mercaptoacyl derivatives of Formula 1 capable of being employed as cardiovascular agents



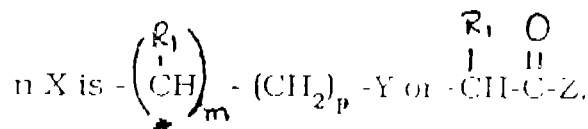
which comprises coupling in any conventional manner an activated form of the carboxylic acid of the formula



to the intermediate of the formula

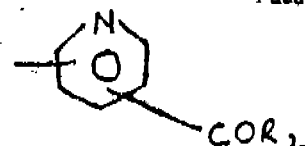


or its hydrochloride salt



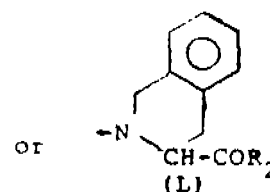
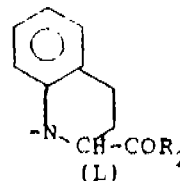
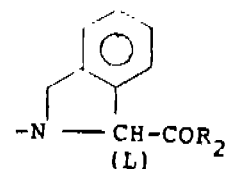
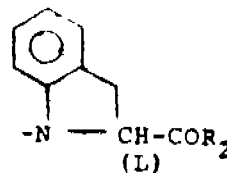
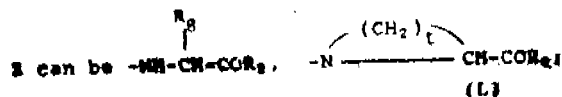
Phenyl

Y can be $-\text{COR}_2$.



phenyl substituted with alkyl of 1 to 4 carbons, alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbons, alkylthio of 1 to 4 carbons, hydroxy halo, nitro or

4, 5-dihydrothiazolyl, pyridyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, imidazolyl, imidazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl or benzoxazolyl including substituted heterocyclic groups wherein the substituents are selected from halo, alkyl and phenyl;



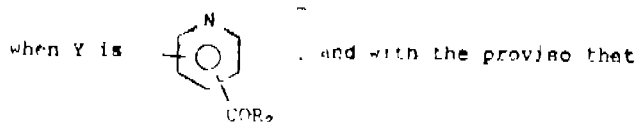
m is zero or 1;

n is zero, 1 or 2;

p is zero or 1 to 6;


t is 2, 3 or 4;

with the proviso that m and p are both zero



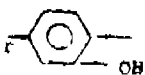
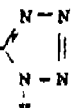
m and p are not both zero when Y is $-\text{COR}_2$;

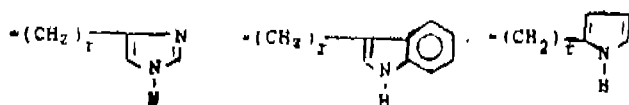
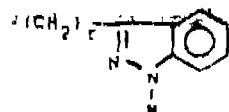
R_1 and R_2 are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, halo

substituted lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_q$ - R_4


$-(CH_2)_r$ -COR₃, $-(CH_2)_r$ -cycloalkyl


$-(CH_2)_r$ -(α -naphthyl), $-(CH_2)_r$ -(β -naphthyl),



$-(CH_2)_r$ - $-(CH_2)_r$ -




$-(CH_2)_r$ -NH₂, $-(CH_2)_r$ -SH, $-(CH_2)_r$ -S-lower alkyl,

$-(CH_2)_r$ -OH, $-(CH_2)_r$ -S- $-(CH_2)_q$ - R_4

$-(CH_2)_r$ -O-lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_r$ -O- $-(CH_2)_q$ - R_4


$-(CH_2)_r$ -NH-C or $-(CH_2)_r$ -

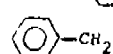
R_2 and R_3 are independently hydroxy, lower

alkoxy, (phenyl)lower alkoxy, $-OCH_2$ - $_2$.

$-O^+M^+$ where M^+ is a salt-forming metal ion,


$-O-CH(R_5)-O-R_6$ or $-NRR'$ where R and R' are independently

selected from hydrogen, alkyl and $-(CH_2)_r$ -


R_3 is hydrogen, R_5 -C=O, or 

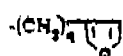
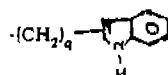
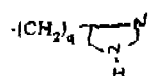
R_4 is hydrogen, lower alkyl of 1 to 4 carbons, lower alkoxy of 1 to 4 carbons, lower alkylthio of 1 to 4 carbons, halo, hydroxy, CF₃,

phenyl, $-CH_2$ - or $-O-CH_2$ -

R_5 is lower alkyl, $-(CH_2)_q$ - R_4

$-(CH_2)_q$ -(α -naphthyl), $-(CH_2)_q$ -(β -naphthyl),

$-(CH_2)_q$ -cycloalkyl, $-(CH_2)_q$ -



R_6 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R_7 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy or phenyl;

r is an integer from 1 to 4; and,

q is zero or an integer from 1 to 7 and optionally treating the product so obtained with a base.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein R_3 is hydrogen, n is 0 and X is

(Compl. specn. 122 pages.

Dr. Sheets Nil).

Ind. Cl. : 55E₄ 32F_{2a}

177239

Int. Cl.* : CO 7C 143/00, A61K 31/18.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THERAPEUTICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTITUTED SULFONAMIDES, PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE SALTS, ESTERS AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE AMIDES THEREOF.

Applicant : LIPHA, LYONNAISE INDUSTRIELLE PHARMACEUTIQUE, OF 34, RUE SAINT ROMAIN-69379 LYON CEDEX 08 (FRANCE).

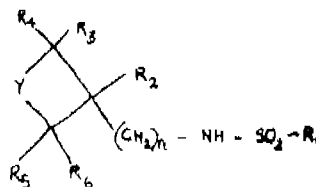
Inventor : CLAUDE LARDY, DANIEL GUERRIER, GILLES CHAVERNAC, FRANÇOIS COLLONGES.

Application for Patent No. 629/DEL/91 filed on 15-7-91.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(17 Claims)

A process for the preparation of therapeutically active substituted sulfonamides, physiologically acceptable salts, esters and physiologically acceptable amides thereof of formula;



in which

R_1 is phenyl optionally substituted by one or more of the following substituents: halogen ((C₁-C₇)alkyl), (C₁-C₇)alkoxy, hydroxy, ((C₁-C₇)alkylthio), (C₁-C₇)alkylsulfanyl, (C₁-C₇)alkanoylamido, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, (C₁-C₇)alkanoyl, (C₃-C₈)cycloalkyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C₁-C₇)alkylsulfonyl, amino, or R_1 is a group selected from naphthyl, quinolyl, thienyl, furyl or imidazolyl said group being optionally substituted by (C₁-C₇)alkyl, halogen or (C₁-C₇)dialkylamino.

R_2 and R_3 are different one of the two represents W the other is hydrogen or ((C₁-C₇)alkyl).

W is a group $-Z-Ar-(CH_2)_q$ A in which A is CO₂R (R being selected from H, an alkali metal or (C₁-C₇)alkyl), SO₂, PO₃H₂, an oxo-(C₁-C₇)alkyl, carboxyl radical, a 4,5-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-pyridazin-6-yl radical, a morpholinyl-oxo radical, a carbanoyl radical optionally N-substituted by (C₁-C₇)alkyl, carboxyl, (C₁-C₇)dialkylamino, (C₁-C₇)alkoxy, carbonyl radical, hydroxyl, tetrazonyl, tetrahydropyranyloxy or (C₁-C₇)alkanoyl.

q is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; Ar is phenyl

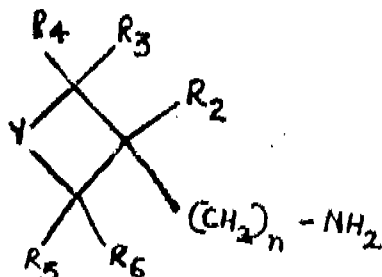
Z is oxygen, -CH₂- or a bond;

R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen or (C_1-C_7) alkyl;

Y is a group $-(CH_2)_s-B-(CH_2)_t$; s and t are 0, 1, 2; B is an atom of oxygen, a bond, $C(CH_3)_2$ or carbonyl;

n is 0 or 1

said process comprising reacting an amine of formula II;



(wherein n, Y, R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are as defined above and wherein W, which is represented by R_2 or R_3 , has the meanings indicated above and may also represent $-Z-Ar$, in which Z and Ar are as defined above, provided that when W contains A representing $-COOH$, the carboxyl function is possibly protected, and when W contains A representing an acyl radical, q being equal to 0, the carbonyl function is blocked by a protecting group).

with an arylsulfonyl chloride or heteroarylsulfonyl chloride of the formula R_1SO_2Cl (wherein R_1 is defined above), in the presence of a base in an inert solvent at a reaction temperature between $-78^\circ C$ and the reflux temperature of the solvent, for a reaction time ranging from 2 to 72 hours, the molar ratio of the amine of formula II to R_1-SO_2-Cl varying from 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 5 (and when an acceptable salt, ester or an amide is desired, converting the substituted sulfonamides by any conventional method.)

(Complete specn. 174 pages)

Org. Sheet Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F (2d)

177240

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 07 D 307/04

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 1-(2-(5-DIMETHYLAMINOMETHYL-2-FURYL)-METHYLTHIO)-ETHYL)-AMINO-1-METHYLAMINO-2-NITROETHYLENE.

Applicant : RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETIGYAR RT., OF 19-21, GYOMROI U., BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

Inventor : ANDOR JESZENSZKI, HUNDRY : BELA LOSONCZI, HUNGARY, MARIA CZEN NEL KORNYESI, HUNGARY, & SIXTEEN OTHER INVENTORS.

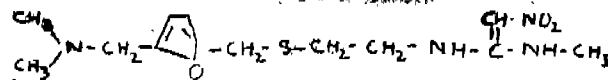
Kind of Application : Complete.

Application for Patent No. 1077/Del/91 filed on 7-11-91.

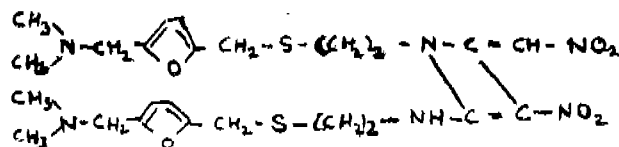
Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 4)

A process for the preparation of 1-(2-(5-dimethylamino-methyl-2-furyl)-methylthio)-ethyl)-amino-1-methylamino-2-nitroethylene of the formula (I)



which comprises reacting at a temperature between $0^\circ C$ to $70^\circ C$ the diketene imine derivative of formula (II)



with methylamine in gaseous form or 2.2 to 35 moles of 20 to 50% by weight in an aqueous form.

British Patent No. 1565966, European Patent No. 055625, 219225, US Patent No. 4497961, 4440938 are referred in the specification.

Agent : RFMFRY & SAGAR.

(Complete Specification 10 pages: Drawing Sheets Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 190B

177241

Int. Cl.⁴ : F01D 1/00.

DEVICE FOR CONVEYING SATURATED STEAM FROM THE HIGHPRESSURE TURBINES OF POWER AND/OR STEAM GENERATION PLANT TO ITS LOW-PRESSURE TURBINES AND TO HEATERS OF SAID PLANTS.

Applicant : STEIN INDUSTRIE OF 19-21 AVENUE MORANE SAULNIER, 79141 VELIZY VILLACOUBLAY, FRANCE.

Inventors : JACQUES MARIOLLET, BORIS PERRAS.

Application for Patent No. 0008/Del/90 filed on 3-1-90

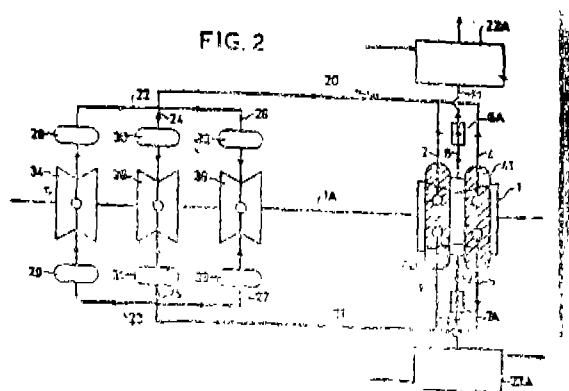
Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 4)

Device for conveying saturated steam from the high-pressure turbines of a power and/or steam generation plant to its low-pressure turbines (34, 36, 38) and to heaters of said plant, comprising centrifugal means (8, 10, 12 and 9, 11, 13) connected to the wet steam outlets (2, 4 and 3, 5) and offtakes of the high-pressure turbines for separating out most of the water contained in said wet steam, pipes connected to the outlets of said centrifugal means and connectable to said heaters, common pipes connected to the outlets of said centrifugal means and to said superheaters and/or separators of the low-pressure stage said superheaters and/or separators of the low-pressure stage being connectable to said low-pressure turbines,

characterised in that said centrifugal separation means (40, 41) for the wet steam to be passed to the low-pressure stage are disposed on groups (2, 3, 4, 5) of at least two steam offtake pipes and are also connected to exhausts of

the wet steam to be passed to the heaters, and in that pipes (6, 18; 7, 19) for conveying dried steam to the heaters (22A, 23A) are connected to outlets of said centrifugal separation means.



(Complete Specification 10 Pages; Drawing Sheets 5)

Ind. Cl. : 5.

177242

Int. Cl. : A01D 34/00.

A LAWN MOVER FOR CUTTING LAWN GRASS

Applicant : HENRI DEVAUD, A SWISS NATIONAL OF C-10 SECTOR-14, ROHINI, NEW DELHI.

Inventor : HENRI DEVAUD.

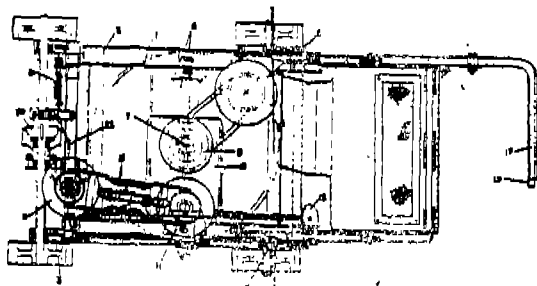
Application for Patent No. 16/Del/90 filed on 04-01-90.

Complete left after Provisional Specification on 03-04-91.

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 6)

A lawn mover for cutting lawn grass of desired heights comprising self propelling means like a petrol engine or gasoline engine mounted on a steel frame 2, cutting means 6 being disposed within a drum 1 mounted on said frame 2 and at the lower end of a vertical shaft 7 rotatably supported on the bearings provided in the bearing houses 8, a handle 5 connected to the front and back wheels by means of connecting rods 5(a) and (b) being provided for adjusting the gap of clearance between the ground and the machine, a pulley 9 provided on the said vertical shaft 7 so as to provide rotational movement to said shaft 7 by said propelling means, a torque converter 10 connected to the upper end of said vertical shaft 7 being mounted on said frame 2 so as to give the forward movement to the said mover by means of bevel gears 16, a handle 17 together with the height adjusting means 18 being provided at the back end of said mover and is secured to the said frame 2, a grass collector 23 pivotally mounted between the two side member of said handle 17, a handle wheel 12 connected to the said bevel gears 16 through screw pulling nut, forward and backward assembly being connected to a lever unit connected to said bevel gears 16, for controlling the speed of said mover.



(Provisional Specification 4 Pages; Drawing Sheets Nil)
(Complete Specification 10 Pages; Drawing Sheets 3)

2-367 GI/96

Ind Cl. : 117B.

177243

Int. Cl. : E 05 65/00.

A DEVICE FOR PREVENTING UNAUTHORISED USE OF ELECTRIC OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS.

Applicant : THONIOT CHATHAMBALLY JAYA-PRAKASH, OF F-319, KOTLA MUBARAKPUR, BHOLE NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110003, INDIA.

Inventor : THONIOT CHATHAMBALLY JAYAPRAKASH.

Application for Patent No. 60/DEL/90 filed on 24-01-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

6 Claims

A device for preventing unauthorised use of electric and electronic equipment comprising a housing having a cover plate removably secured therewith, terminal pins projecting outwardly from said cover plate being provided for connecting said device with a power source, output terminals provided for connection to said equipment, contact member secured to said cover plate being provided within said housing, a keyslot provided in said cover plate for receiving a key such that rotation of said key allows said contact member to cause the output terminals to be in electrical contact with said input terminals.

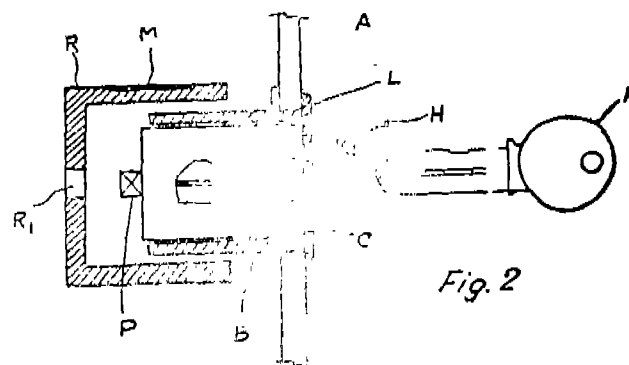
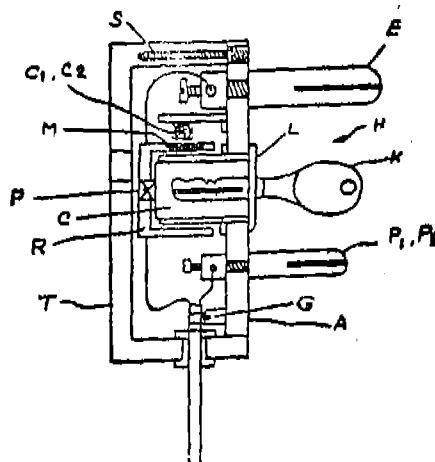


Fig. 2

(Complete Specification 7 pages

Drawing 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 32 B

177244

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 07 B 43/02.

A LIQUID PHASE NITRATION REACTION PROCESS FOR PRODUCING DINITROTOLUENE FROM TOLUENE.

Applicant : OLIN CORPORATION OF 350 KNOTTER DR., P. O. BOX 586, CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT-06410-0586, USA.

Inventor : ROBERT WILLIAM MASON, USA.

Kind of application : Complete.

Applicaition for Patent No. 0077/Del/90 filed on 30-1-90

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 9)

A liquid phase nitration reaction process for producing dinitrotoluene from toluene which comprises reacting anhydrous nitric acid having an acid content of between 95% and 100% by weight based upon the acid plus water therein with toluene at a temperature of 0°C to 60°C for a reaction time of less than one-half hours to produce a product mixture wherein the molar ratio of nitric acid plus water to toluene is between 10 : 1 and 15 : 1.

subjecting said mixture to vacuum distillation under conventional conditions to remove unreacted nitric acid thereby producing desired dinitrotoluene.

US Patent No. 4064147 are referred in the application.

Agent : REMFRY & SAGAR.

(Complete Specification 12 Pages; Drawing Sheet NIL)

Ind. Cl. : 69 F

177245

Int. Cl.⁴ : H01H 1/00, 83/00.

A SWITCH CONTRACTOR APPARATUS.

Applicant : TELEMECANIQUE, OF 43-45, BOULEVARD FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, 92500 RUEIL MALMAISON, FRANCE.

Inventor : NOEL FLOCH.

Application for Patent No. 80/Del/90 filed on 30-01-90.

Appropriate Office for filing Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 12)

A switch contractor apparatus comprising a body having an upper wall a lower wall, a rear wall and two opposite lateral walls, each comprising a lower part and an upper part which is offset inwardly with respect to the lower part and part which is connected to the upper part by means of a transverse portion which extends substantially parallel to the upper wall, said body further comprising two rows of insulating partitions such extends parallel to the front wall from the transverse portion and from the upper parts of the lateral walls thus forming there between a first plurality of cells and a second plurality of cells respectively facing the cells of the first plurality, each cell containing a connecting terminal mounted on a corresponding transverse portion, characterised in that the lower parts of the lateral walls delimit an internal volume comprising first and second superimposed chambers partially separated by at least one printed circuit board which is extending parallel to the upper walls, said second chamber loading at least one micro-switch component which is disposed in a zone located between two facing cells, which is fixed and connected to the printed circuit board, and which comprises actuating means oriented towards said upper wall, the upper parts of the lateral walls

delimiting with the upper walls a third chamber which communicates with the second chamber and wherein a rack is mechanically coupled to said actuating means, at least a first terminal of the second plurality which is located in front of the first terminal being electrically connected to the printed circuit board.

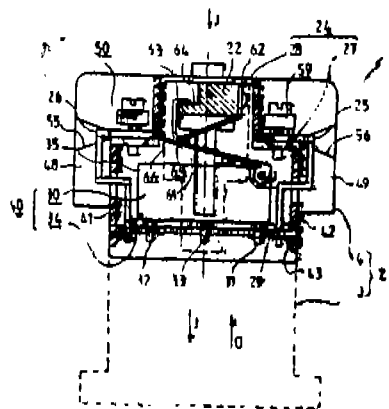
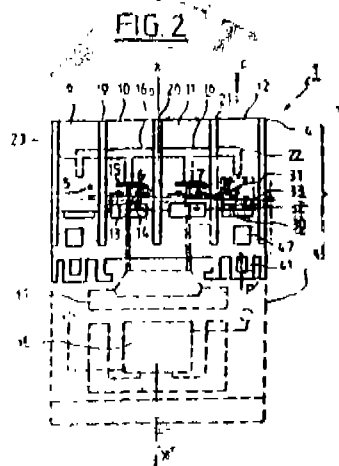


Fig. 1



(Complete Specification 13 pages;

Drawing Sheet 4).

Ind. Cl. : 35 C

177246

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 04 8 9/04.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE CEMENT USEFUL FOR SPEEDY REPAIR OF CEMENT CONCRETE STRUCTURE.

Inventor : SAROJ GUPTA, INDIA; SATANDER KUMAR, INDIA; SOHAN SINGH SEEHRA, INDIA.

Kind of Application : Complete.

Application for Patent No. 0087/Del/90 filed on 31-01-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 4)

An improved process for the preparation of magnesium phosphate cement useful for speedy repair of cement concrete structures which comprises (i) preparing an aqueous solution of monoammonium phosphate 37-40% by wt. of total charge, sodium tri-poly phosphate 6-10% by wt. of total charge, and borax 2-15% by wt. of total charge, (ii) pre-paring dead burnt magnesite by calcining magnesite at a

temperature of 1500°C (iii) grinding 59-60% by wt. of total charge the resultant dead burnt magnesite (DBM) for a fineness of 3000 to 3500 Cm²/gm (iv) adding to the dead burnt magnesite an inert filler which will reduce the intensity of exothermic reaction and (v) adding the dry powder mixture of dead burnt magnesite and the inert filler slowly with stirring to the above said phosphate solution at a temperature of less than 45°C.

Ref. : NIL.

Agent : CSIR.

(Complete Specification 11 pages; Drawing Sheets 2)

Ind. Cl. : 205 B.

177247

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 60 C 25/16, B 29 C 35/00, 65/00.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING RETREADED TIRE WITHOUT TREAD DISTORTION AND A TIRE RETREADING APPARATUS.

Applicant : THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., OF 1144 EAST MARKET, STREET, AKRON, OHIO 44316, USA.

Inventors : ROBERT BRAIN LINDSAY; U.S.A., GARY CHARLES PARRISH; U.S.A.

Kind of Application : Complete.

Application for Patent No. 101/Del/90 filed on 5-2-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

10 Claims

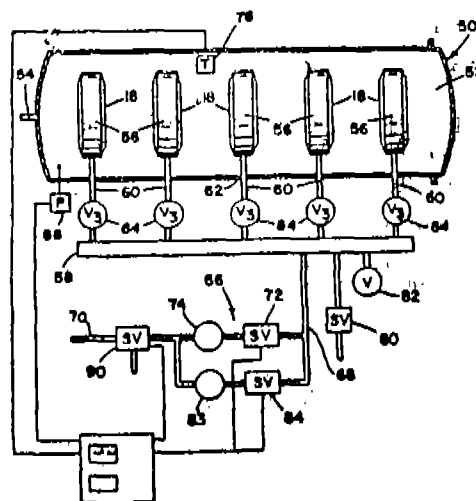
A method of manufacturing a retreaded tire without tread distortion comprising the steps of :

- applying a precured rubber tread to a crown region of a tire casing (10) having a cushion gum layer of vulcanizable material interposed between the tread and a crown region (14) of the tire casing;
- covering the tread and at least a portion of both sidewalls (20) of the tire casing with flexible airtight envelope (18) or a curing bladder, said curing bladder, tread and tire casing forming an assembly;
- placing the assembly within a pressure chamber (50) such as an autoclave characterised by supplying fluid pressure of about 85 psig and heating said pressure chamber, to a predetermined temperature such as from 235°—240° F to cause vulcanization of said cushion gum layer at the tread edges when a predetermined temperature is reached the chamber temperature being held at or above the predetermined temperature for a predetermined length of time to cause said cushion gum layer to soften, then and flow and then cure at the tread edges thereby sealing the tread edges to the tire casing; and
- supplying fluid pressure to said envelope (18) and curing the remainder of the vulcanizable material.

An apparatus as claimed in claim 3 wherein an evacuating means is connected to said canifold for evacuating fluid pressure from said manifold.

U. S. Patent Nos. 3325626, 4151027, 4434018 are referred in the specification.

Agent : Remtry & Sagar.



(Complete Specification 18 pages

Drawing 5 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 126 C

177248

Int. Cl.⁴ : G 01 K 19/00.

APPARATUS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY.

Applicant : ALCAN INTERNATIONAL LTD., OF 1188 SHELBROOKE STREET WEST, MONREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3A 381.

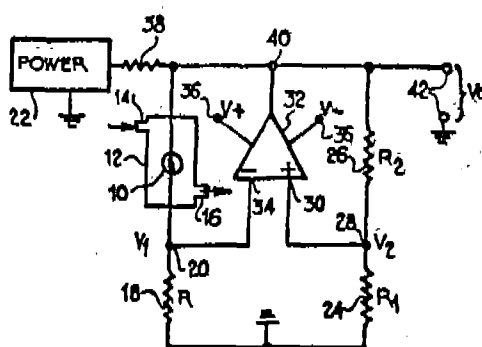
Inventors : RAYNALD HACHEY, DANIEL LAMARRE, JACQUES MARCATE.

Application for Patent No. 104/Del/90 filed on 6-2-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

8 Claims

Apparatus for measurement of thermal conductivity of a test gas comprising a katharometer body with an enclosure in its interior and an inlet and outlet, a thermistor katharometer element mounted in said enclosure, electrical leads for said thermistor passing through the walls of said enclosure but electrically isolated from said enclosure and said katharometer body, means for supplying test gas to the interior of the enclosure, means for supplying electrical power to said thermistor via said electrical leads in order to heat said thermistor to a predetermined temperature, control means for maintaining said thermistor at the predetermined temperature for different thermal conductivities of said test gas, means for measuring the amount of power required to maintain said thermistor at its pre-determined temperature, and means to maintain the temperatures of said electrical leads at a location adjacent to the point at which said electrical leads pass through the walls of the enclosure isothermal with the katharometer body and with each other.



(Complete Specification 23 pages

Drawing 5 sheets)

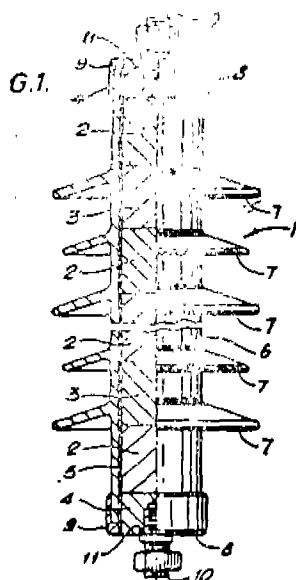
Ind. Cl. : 68 D

177249

Int. Cl.⁴ : H 01 T 4/00.**A STATION CLASS ELECTRICAL SURGE ARRESTER.****BOWTHORPE INDUSTRIES LTD., GATWICK ROAD, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX, ENGLAND.****Inventor : RODNEY MEREDITH DOONE.****Application for Patent No. 1654/89/90 filed on 6-2-90.****Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.**

17 Claims

A station class electrical surge arrester comprising a plurality of series-connected stages each of which comprises a plurality of electrically connected distribution class surge arresters connected in parallel with each other by means of metallic conductors, each distribution class surge arrester being gapless and having a rigid core comprising ceramic varistor blocks enclosed in a polymeric housing to provide high physical strength and corona discharge suppression means provided at the top of the arrester and at the series interfaces of said plurality of series-connected stages.



(Complete Specification 33 pages Drawing 4 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 68 D

177250

Int. Cl.⁴ : H 01 H 83/00**A LOW ENERGY TIMING FUSE OR SHOCK TUBE FOR USE IN THE FIELD OF BLASTING.****Applicant : IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC., MILLBANK, LONDON SW1P 3JF, ENGLAND.****Inventor : MICHAEL WILLIAM BECK, MALCOLM DAVID HARDING, ANTHONY JOHN ROWE.****Application for Patent No. 1657/Del/90 filed on 7-2-90.****Convention date 8904026.5/22-2 89/GB.****Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office, Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.**

8 Claims

A low energy timing fuse or shock tube for use in the field of blasting comprising a plastic tubing in which there

is provided a composition containing at least one fuel component such as herein described and barium peroxide (BaO_2) as an oxidant component in intimate admixture therewith, the ratio of said fuel component(s) to BaO_2 being from 2:98 to 80:20.

(Complete Specification 2 pages

Drawing Sheets Nil)

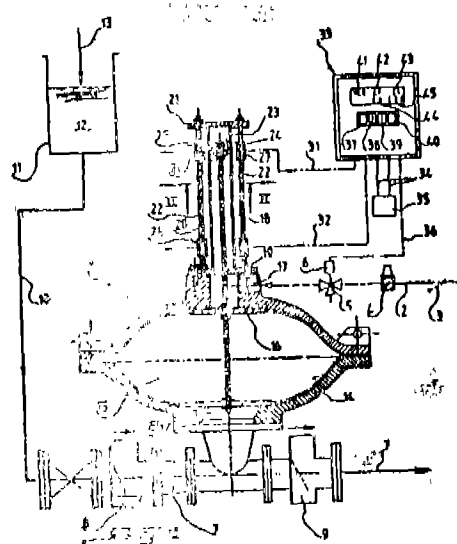
Ind. Cl. : 127 I

177251

Int. Cl.⁴ : D 21 F 1/06, 1/08**A PUMP FOR DISCHARGING A SLURRY OR PULP FLUID MATERIAL AT A VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE.****Applicant : DORR-OLIVER INCORPORATED OF 612 WHEELER'S FARM ROAD, P.O. BOX 3819, MILFORD, CONNECTICUT 06460-8719.****Inventor : CLAUDE BALEMBOIS.****Application for Patent No. 110/Del/90 filed on 7-2-90.****Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972), Patent Office, Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.**

3 Claims

A pump (1) for discharging a slurry or pulp fluid material (12) at a volumetric flow rate, comprising a hollow casing (14) with an inner cavity, an intermediate impeller member (16) within said inner cavity (15) dividing said inner cavity into an air-receiving chamber (15a) and a slurry or pulp fluid material receiving chamber (15b), said impeller member (16) displaceable over a given distance between a filling position and a discharging position by application of air pressure in air-receiving chamber (15a), a rod (18) to said impeller member (16), said rod extending outside said hollow casing (14) and carrying a mechanical or physical indicator (24), detectors (29, 30) mounted external to said hollow casing (14) for detecting the position of the indicator (24), an electronic timer controller or regulator (33) having a programmable microprocessor for initiating displacement of the impeller member (16) from its filling position to its discharging position to discharge the material (12) after lapse of a cycle time T_c previously entered in the electronic timer controller, characterised in that the timer controller (33) comprises means (24, 29, 30, 39) for measuring and storing the period of time in which the displacement of the impeller member (16) between its filling and its discharge position as indicated by detectors (29, 30) takes place, and means for overriding displacement of the impeller member by the electronic timer controller (33) after lapse of the cycle time T_c in dependence on the result of the comparison by the means (49).



(Complete Specification 22 pages

Drawing Sheets 2)

Ind. Cl. : 206 E

177252

Int. Cl.⁴ : H 04 B 7/00**"A TIME DOMAIN RADIO TRANSMISSION SYSTEM"**

Applicant & Inventor : LARRY WAYNE FULLERTON

Application for Patent No. 237/Del/89 filed on 13th March, 1989

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

12 Claims

A time domain radio transmission system comprising :

A. antenna means incorporating at least one antenna for coupling signals between said antenna and its environment;

B. a radio transmitter composed of :
pulse generating means for generating recurring pulse units, wherein each pulse unit comprises at least one pulse signal,

a source of intelligence signals,

modulation means connected between said pulse generating means and said source of intelligence signals for providing as a modulated output, a train of signals in which at least a discrete edge region of a last-named signal is varied in time position as a function of said intelligence signals, and

power switching means coupled to said antenna and to a D. C. power source, said power switching means also having a control input connected and responsive to said modulated output of said modulation means whereby said power switching means switches between the states of power applied to said antenna and not being applied to said antenna, and discrete switched pulses are transmitted as transmitted signals;

C. a radio receiver composed of :

means coupled to said antenna means for receiving transmission from said transmitter and for providing received signals,

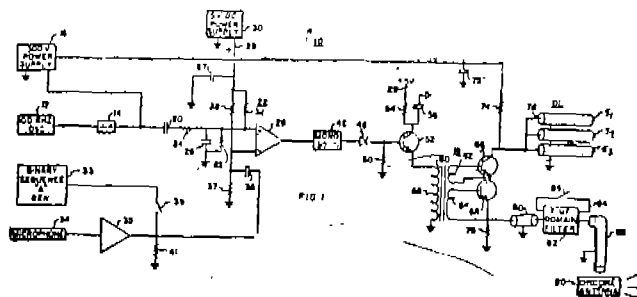
signal generating means responsive to a control signal connected to said receiving means, said signal generating means generating, repetitively, template signals generally corresponding in time to an average time of occurrence of a received transmitted signal by said receiving means, and

signal timing means for generating said control signal, said signal timing means being connected to said signal generating means and responsive to said received signals and template signals; and

D. demodulation means composed of :

multiplying means connected to said receiving means and said signal generating means and being responsive to said template signals and said received signals for providing product signals,

signal means incorporating integration means connected to said multiplying means and being responsive to said product signals for providing an integrated signal which is a function of the integral of said product signal, and reproducing means connected to said signal means, said reproducing means being responsive to said integral signal for reproducing said intelligence signals.



(Complete Specification : 31 Pages.

Drawing Sheets :5)

Ind. Cl. : 187 C,

177253

Int.⁴ Cl. : H 04 M 3/00**A WIRELESS DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.**Applicant : INTER DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORP.,
900 MARKET STREET, SUITE 200, WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE 19801, USA.

Inventor : JOHN DAVID KAEWELL, SCOTT DAVID KURTZ.

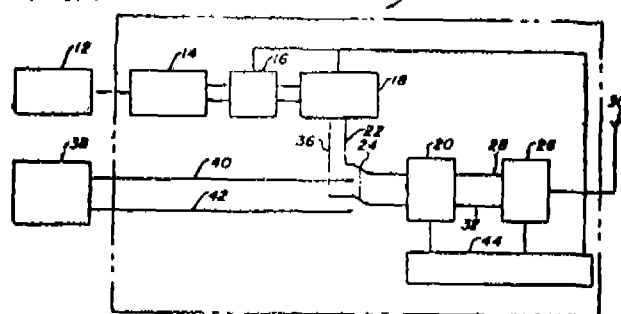
Application for Patent No. 113/DEL/90 filed on 7-2-90.
Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.**2 Claims**

A wireless digital communication system comprising at least one subscriber station (124, 126, 128) connected by wireless transmission to a base station (122), wherein each station comprises a communication interface (14) connected to an analog/digital converter (16), said analog/digital converter being connected to a speech processor (18), said speech processor connected to a modem (20) which is connected to radio converter (26), said radio converter being connected to an antenna (30), said modem (20) and said radio converter (26) being also connected to a timing, modulation and organisation control unit (44) comprising a time slot controlling circuit connected to the modem (20), an improved subscriber station (124, 126, 128) for receiving a transmitted signal from said base station (122) characterised in that the subscriber station control unit (44) comprises :

an amplitude computing circuit (50) connected to a comparator (52) having a predetermined comparator threshold, said comparator connected to an edge detector (54), said edge detector connected to the time slot controlling circuit of the control unit (44) for acquiring the timing of the signal received from the base station;

an amplitude computation device (56) connected to a comparator (58) having a predetermined comparator threshold which is connected to a first scaling multiplier (60) and a second scaling multiplier (62), said first and second scaling multiplier connected to an adder (64), said adder being connected to a delay means (66) said delay means connected to a loop (68) for generating an automatic gain control signal to control the radio converter (26); and

a Discrete Fourier Transform computation device (70) connected through high band and low band energy outputs to an adder (72), said adder connected to a first input of a multiplier (74) and an amplitude determining device (76) which is connected to a filter (78), said filter connected to an amplifier (80), said amplifier connected to a second input of the multiplier (74), said multiplier connected to a second adder (82), said second adder connected to a second delay means (84), the said second adder (82) and the said second delay means (84) being also connected to a second loop (86) for controlling the acquisition by the radio converter (26) of the frequency of the signals received from the base station.

FIG. 1

(Complete Specification 18 pages

Drawing Sheets Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F

177254

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 07 C, 51/12**A LIQUID-PHASE PROCESS FOR PREPARING A CARBOXYLIC ACID.**

Applicant : THE BRITISH PETROLEUM CO. PLC. OF BRITANNIC HOUSE, MOOR LANE, LONDON EC2Y 9BU, ENGLAND.

Inventor : MICHAEL DAVID JONES

Application for Patent No. 114/Del/90 filed on 9-2-90.

Convention Date 8904125.5/23-2-89/GB.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceeding (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

8 Claims

A liquid-phase process for preparing a carboxylic acid having (n+1) carbon atoms by reacting of carbon monoxide with an alcohol having n carbon atoms in the presence of a rhodium catalyst at elevated temperature and pressure which process comprises feeding the alcohol and an ester of the alcohol and the carboxylic acid together with carbon monoxide to a carbonylation reactor and removing the carboxylic acid from the carbonylation reactor characterised in that the carbonylation reactor contains during the course of the process a liquid reaction medium comprising :

- water at a level of at least 0.1% by weight of the reactor liquid phase;
- a catalyst stabiliser comprising of one or more iodide salts such as hereinbefore described which are soluble in the reaction medium at the temperature of the reaction;
- a Group VIB metal costabiliser such as herein defined;
- the iodide derivative of the alcohol;
- the ester of the carboxylic acid and the alcohol such as herein defined;
- a rhodium catalyst; and
- the carboxylic acid.

(Complete Specification 13 Sheets Drawing Sheets Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 32 F

177255

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 07 C 85/08**A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING LONG CHAIN ALKYL AMINES.**

Applicant : BP CHEMICALS LTD. OF BELGRAVE HOUSE, 76, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON SW1W 0SU, ENGLAND.

Inventor : JOHN RICHARD BLACKBOROW, FRANCE; REGIS PERETIL, FRANCE.

Kind of Application : Complete

Application for Patent No. 115/Del/90 filed on 9-2-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

10 Claims

A process for producing long chain alkyl amines from polyolefins, said process comprising reacting

- a polyolefin having molecular weight in the range of 330-2000 with ozone in the presence of a solvent in any known manner, (b) reacting the ozonolysis product from (a) without separation and/or isolation of the carbonyl compounds formed therein with a primary hydrocarbyl amines of the kind herein described to form an imine,

(c) hydrogenating the imine from step (b) to an amine in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst in any known manner and

(d) recovering the long chain alkyl amine from the hydrogenation products formed in step (c).

GBA No. 117828 and EPA No. 244616 are referred in the specification.

Agent : Remfry & Sagar.

(Complete Specification 11 Pages Drawing Sheets Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 74

177256

Int. Cl.⁴ : D 06 M 17/00.

Applicant : FINEX HANDELS-GmbH, ERZGIEBEREIS TRABE 24, 8000, MUCHEM 2, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventor : ZORAN DJORDJEVIC

TEXTILE CLOTHING FABRIC FOR SHIELDING ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION.

Application for Patent No. 116/Del/90 filed on 9-2-90.

Appropriate office for filing the opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

7 Claims

Textile clothing fabric for shielding electromagnetic radiation, the fabric comprising orthogonal crossings between wrap threads and weft threads, the threads being made of stainless steel fibres and textile fibres blended together and spun into mixed yarn, characterised in that said textile fibres comprise at least cotton fibres and are twined with the steel fibers, said steel fibres measure 6 to 10 micrometers in diameter and constitute a content of 10 to 15% per weight of the mixed yarn, the distribution of the wrap threads and the weft threads in the fabric and the composition of the wrap threads and the weft threads being substantially the same, the number of mixed yarn threads in wrap direction and in weft direction each is 18 to 20 threads per cm, and the yarn fineness of the textile fabric is in the range of 30 to 50 tex, a part of the steel fibres being exposed on the exterior surface of the mixed yarn and in mutual electrical contact between the wrap and weft threads at said crossings to form a Faraday cage, to provide a shielding by 20 to 40 dB against electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 10GHz is established by the fabric.

(Complete Specification 11 pages. Drawing Sheets 3).

Ind. Cl. : 179 G

177257

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 65 B 5/00**FLEXIBLE POUCH FOR STORING LIQUID:**

Applicant : COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO. OF 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, USA

Inventor : TODD DONALD VAN GORDON, JOHN HENRY SWANSON, KNUD NORVANG KRISTENSEN, ADAM SHERMAN,

Application for Patent No. 211/Del/90 filed on 6-3-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claim 4)

A flexible pouch for storing liquid therein comprises first and second flexible walls (12), made of sheet material, the said first and second flexible wall (12) being bonded along their periphery by means of a sealed juncture (14-20), the

said first and second flexible wall (12) means and the said sealed juncture (14-20) defining a closed chamber, the said pouch carrying one or more strengthening strips, characterised by a shape with a recess (34, 35) for defining a spout portion suitable for use as a spout (24) when the said walls (12) are cut, the said spout (24) portion having a stiffening strip (22, 102) of material secured to at least one of an inner or an outer surface of at least one of the said first and second walls (12) for supporting the said first and second wall (12) of the spout (24) in an open condition upon liquid being dispensed from the spout (24).

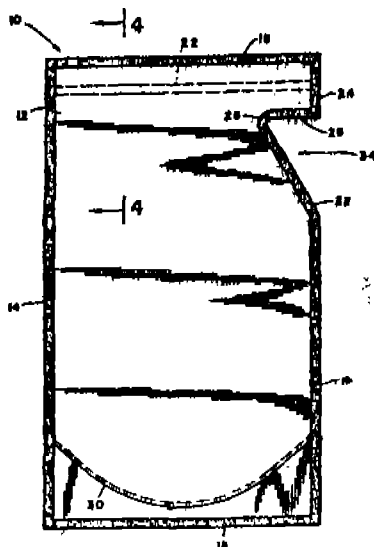


FIG. 1

(Complete Specification 13 Pages Drawing Sheets 7)

Ind. Cl. : 39 N 177258

Int. 4 Cl. : C01 7/08

Title : "PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE FROM BAUXITE."

Applicant : SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V. OF CAREL VAN BY BYLANDT-LAAN 30, NETHERLANDS.

Inventor : ALBERT RIJKEBOER, ROELOF DEN HOND.

Application for Patent No. 212/DEL/90 filed on 6-3-90 Conventional Date 8906500.7/GB/21-3-89.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 13)

Process for the production of aluminium hydroxide by digesting bauxite with alkali solution and precipitating aluminium hydroxide from the digestion solution, comprising :

- combining bauxite and alkali solution having a caustic concentration of at least 180 grams per litre expressed as sodium carbonate and digesting partly the bauxite in the combined product in a first digestion step at temperature of from 80 to 155°C,
- separating reaction product obtained in step (a) into a liquid phase and a solids/liquids slurry,
- preheating at least a portion of said liquid phase,
- combining said preheated liquid phase and solids/liquid slurry obtained in step (b) and digesting the combined product in a second digestion step at temperatures of from 140 to 320°C,

- releasing heat from the reaction product obtained in step (c) to preheat liquid phase obtained in step (b),
- separating the reaction product obtained in step (d) into a supersaturated sodium aluminate solution and undissolved material,
- precipitating aluminium hydroxide from the supersaturated sodium aluminate solution obtained in step (e) and separating aluminium hydroxide from the spent liquor, and
- recycling spent liquor obtained in step (f) to step (a) for use as alkali solution.

(Complete specification 24 pages Drawing Sheets 2)

Ind. Cl. : 32 E

177259

Int. 4 Cl. : B01J 31/22

Title : "A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF INITIATORS."

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI.

Inventors : DURAIRAJ BASKARAN, PRADEEP KUMAR DHAL, SANJAY PURUSHOTTAM KASHIKAR, RATNA-PRABHA SADASHIV KHISTI, BABANRAO MAHADEO SHINDE, SWAMINATHAN SIVARAM.

Application for Indian Patent Application No. 0222/DEL/90 filed on 8-3-90.

Appropriate office for filing opposition proceedings (Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

(Claims 7)

A process for the preparation of initiators, having a general formula $(Ar CHR_1 R_2 N(R_3 R_4 R_5 R_6))$ wherein Ar=phenyl, substituted phenyl or heterocyclic compound; $R_1=R_2=H$, ester, cyano, alkyl, aryl, 1,3-oxazoline, N, N-dimethyl amide and other similar alpha activity groups or combinations of them, or one of R_1 or R_2 together with Ar, where Ar is a phenyl or substituted phenyl, is a nitrogen atom containing heterocyclic compound and the other being a nitrile group, $R_3 R_4 R_5$ and R_6 may be same or different and represent substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl or aryl or two of the $R_3 R_4 R_5$ and R_6 together with nitrogen atom form a heterocycle with the condition that the sum of all carbon atoms of all $R_3 R_4 R_5$ and R_6 is 50 and only of the $R_3 R_4 R_5$ and R_6 is an aryl derivative, which comprises treating organic compounds containing labile hydrogens and having a general formula $ArCHR_1 R_2$, where Ar=phenyl, substituted phenyl or a heterocyclic compound and $R_1=R_2=H$, ester, cyano, alkyl, aryl, 1,3-oxazoline, N, N-dimethyl amide and other similar alpha activating groups or combinations of them or one of R_1 and R_2 together with Ar, where Ar is a phenyl or substituted phenyl, is a nitrogen atom containing heterocyclic compound and the other being a nitrile group such as 2-benzyl-1, 3-oxazoline, diethylphenylmalonate, methylphenylacetate, diethylmalonate, 1-cyanodihydroisoquinoline, N, N-dimethylphenylacetamide, bis (N, N-dimethylamide) phenylmethane, phenylmalononitrile and phenylacetone nitrile, with a base such as tetra-n-butyl ammonium hydroxide, benzyl trin-butyl ammonium hydroxide at a temperature upto 90°C & purifying under constant stirring recovering the initiator formed by known methods.

(Complete specification 14 pages Drawing Sheet Nil)

Ind. Cl. : 40 F

177260

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

Int. Cl.⁴ : C02F 11/00

Title : "STABILIZER FOR SLUDGE."

Applicant : LENOX INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH INC.,
OF 101 YOKUN AVENUE, LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS
01240, USA

Inventor : MILOS KROFTA.

Application for Patent No. 221/DEL/90.

Appropriate office for filing the opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-
110005.

(Claims 13)

A stabilizer for sludge having a solid content in the range
of 3% to 8% dry solid content comprising,

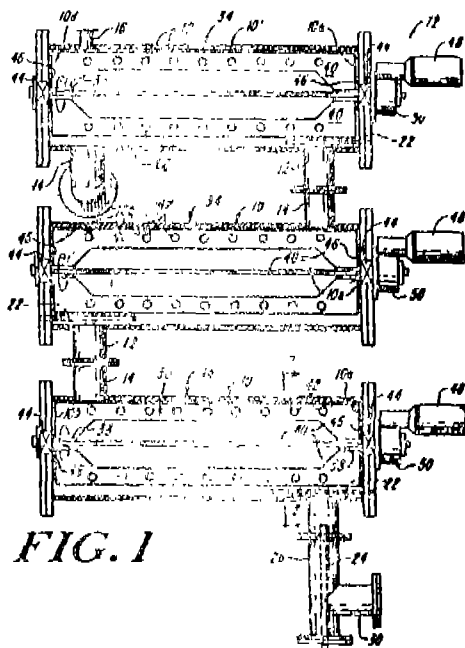
at least one hollow reactor tank (10, 10) having an inlet
and an outlet for the sludge,

flow control means (28, 30) connected to said tank inlet
and outlet (14) for controlling flow of sludge through said
tank (10, 10) so that the tank (10, 10) is substantially filled
with the sludge at a hyperbaric pressure,

feed means (18, 20, 22, 24) connected to said tank (10,
10) for introducing microscopic bubbles of oxygen and/or
ozone gas into the sludge within said tank (10, 10),

a mixer (34) mounted within said tank (10, 10) to work
said gas bubbles into contact with the sludge, said mixer
(34) being in cooperation with respect to the interior of said
tank (10, 10) so that the sludge is carried by the mixer (34)
into contact with any accumulation so said gas at the upper
interior portion of said tank (10, 10), and

driving means (48, 50) connected to and for driving said
mixer (34).



Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of
Patent No. 162127 dated the 10th Jan., 1984 made by
National Dairy Development Board on the 24th Nov., 1995
and notified in the Gazette of India Part III, Section 2,
dated the 6th April, 1996 has been allowed and the said
patent restored.

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of
Patent No. 169370 dated the 6th April, 1987 made by Dorren-
berg Edelstahl GmbH on the 16th Feb., 1996 and notified in
the Gazette of India Part III, Section 2, dated the 11th May,
1996 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of
Patent No. 172234 dated the 7th Nov., 1988 made by T. R.
Unni on the 29th September, 1995 and notified in the Gazette
of India Part III, Section 2, dated the 23rd December, 1995
has been allowed and the said patent restored.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

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CESSATION OF PATENTS

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167254 167279 167334 167360 167371 167427 167440 167450
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PATENT SEALED ON 15-11-96

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176453* 176454 176455 176456*D 176457*D 176462*
176463 176465 176468*

CAL—NIL, DEL—19, MUM—10, MAS—01

*Patent shall be deemed to be endorsed with the words
LICENCE OF RIGHT Under Section 87 of the Patents
Act, 1970 from the date of expiration of three years
from the date of sealing.

COMMERCIAL WORKING OF PATENTED INVENTIONS

CHEMICAL ENGG INDUSTRY LIST NO II.

The following Patents in the field of Chemical Engineering Industry are not being commercially worked in Indian as admitted by Patentees in the statements filed by them under section 146(2) of the Patents Act, 1970, in respect of Calander year 1994, generally account of want of request for licences to work the patented invention. Persons who are interested to work the said patents commercially may contact the patentees for the grant of a license for the purpose.

Patent No.	Date of Patent	Name & Address of Patentee	Title of Inventions
1	2	3	4
172188	6-6-1989	Asrospatiale Societe, Industiallo, of 37, boulevard de, Montcreney-75781, paris, Cedex-16, France.	A fire protection material composition and a process for preparing the same.
169178	27-1-1987	Akzo, N.V. of Velperweg-76. 6824, BM, Arnhem, The Netherland.	A process for the preparation of a (Co) polymerizable composition containing a diol bis (allyl carbonate) monomer and an aromatic diacyl peroxide.
171030	18-2-1986	Do.	A fluidizable crocking catalyst composition
171498	16-11-1990	Do.	A process for preparing a herbicide salt
171844	28-11-1988	Do.	A laminate composed of a woven or knitted fabric covered with a foil impermeable to liquid water but permeable to water vapour.
166522	30-10-1985	Alcan International Limited 1188 sher Brooke street, West Montreal Quebec, Canada.	A method of manufacturing structures with components formed from aluminium sheet.
169936	16-7-1987	Do.	A method of making alumina hydrate particles.
172237	12-12-1988	Altrack Ltd., of 160, St. George's Terrace, perth, Western Australia.	A non-pneumatic tyre.
173095	12-6-1989	Aluminium Pechiney, of 23 rue Balzac, 75008, Paris France.	Process for continuously anamelling wires of aluminium alloy which are intended for production of electrical coils.
163091	9-3-1983	Apac Research Ltd., 130 Dowling street, Dungog, New South wales, Australia.	Emulsions of liquid hydrocarbons with water and/or alcohols and method of producing the same.
164650	9-3-1983	Do.	An amutisifying preparation for use in forming emulsions of liquid hydro carbons with water or alcohols
164990	9-3-1983	Do.	An emulsion of liquid hydrocarbons with water or alcohols.
171664	23-6-1988	Bechtel Group Inc.	A method and an apparatus for producing a gas stream free of sulfur dioxide from a gas stream containing a sulfur dioxide.
169196	1-1-1987	BPB Industries Public Ltd., Company of Langlely park House, Uxbridge Road, Slough, SL 3, 6DU, England.	A method and apparatus for calcining sulphate dihydrate or gypsum.
172698	12-11-1991	Bracco, Industria, Chimica, S.P.A., of via, E, Folli, 50 Milano Italy.	A process for the preposition of 1,3-BIS (3-Meno-ol poly hydroxy acylamino-5-mono- or-poly-hydroxyalkyl aminocarbonyl 1-2 4-6, tritolo benzoylamino)-hydroxy on hydroxy-alkyl-propans.
171963	18-8-1988	Cabot Corporation of 950 Winter street, P.O. BOX. 9073, Waltham, MA-02254-9073, U.S.A.	Process for producing carbon black.

1	2	3	4
160418	31-8-1991	Ciba-Geigy AG, Klybackstrasse 141, 4002, Basle, Switzerland.	Process for making micro organism resistant organic or inorganic substrates.
160920	31-8-1981	Do.	Process for the preparation of aluminium or zinc phthalocyanine compounds.
171028	14-6-1990	Do.	A package capable of containing a substance to be added to a liquid medium.
167580	24-10-1988	Cogent Ltd., of Temple Court, 11 Queen, Victoria, street, London, EC4N, 4TP England.	Process and apparatus for producing hypobromous acid.
171597	11-7-1990	CPC International and Inc, at PO, Box-8000, International Plaza, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey-07632, USA.	Process for the production of hydrolyzed vegetable proteins.
170354	6-11-1987	CT Harwood Ltd., of Walnut Tree-House, Wood, Bridge park, Guild ford, Surrey, England.	Liquid separators.
170262	29-8-1989	Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., of 14-10, Nihonbashi, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	A process for preparing a spiro compound
172207	28-2-1991	Do.	A process for selectively producing an (5)-9-Fluoro-3-methy 1-10 (4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-7-oxo-3, 4-dihydro-7H-pyrido (1, 2, 3-de) (1, 4) benzoxaxerine-6-carboxylic acid hemihydrate.
173114	26-4-1989	Do.	A process for preparing a N1-(1, 2-Cis-2-hologenocyclopyl)-substituted pyridone carboxylic acid derivative.
163756	22-7-1986	Dainippon Ink & Chemicals Inc. 35-58 3-chome, Sakashita, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Method of producing deodorants.
172063	23-9-1988	DANAKON A/s of Engdraget 22 DK 6800 Varde Denmark,	reinforced fibre and a method of preparing the same.
168144	3-1-1989	Detia Freqberg GmbH of 6947 Laudenbach Bergstrasse FR of Germany,	A method for producing a controlled gas release encapsulated pest control agent.
170662	19-1-1988	Foamex LP Delaware Ltd Partnership of-823 Waterman Avenue East-providence RI-02914 USA.	A method of manufacturing a moulded polymer article
168036	8-9-1986	Formica Corporation of 155 Rt. 46 West CH-980 Wayne New-Jersey-07470.	A process for producing a castable thermosetting resins.
170900	18-3-1991	Gerard Kessels of Aparatado-294 04690 Garracha (Almeria) Spain.	A process for the preparation of D-(—)-4-hydroxyphenylglycine and L-(+)-4-hydroxyphenylglycine.
173073	12-12-1988	Haynes International, Inc, of 1620 West park Avenue Kokomo, Indiana-46904-9013.	Process for preparing a corrosion resistant metal alloy having good formability.
151317	29-1-1981	Hindustan Lever Ltd, 165-166, Backbay Reclamation Bombay-400020 Maharashtra India.	Process for the manufacture of water soluble alkali metal salts of and sulphonated alkylesters of long chain fatty acids.
151711	6-7-1981	Do.	A process for preparing hardened and dehydroxylated castor fatty acid feed stock.
152715	4-9-1981	Do.	A method for preparing non-edible dehydroxylated short chain (C1 to C4) esters of hardened castor acids for use in soap making, lubricants and paints.

1	2	3	4
153990	4-9-1981	Hindustan Lever Ltd., 165-166, Backbay Reclamation Bombay-400020 Maharashtra India.	Method of deciling of slack waxes and the decilled slack wax obtained thereby.
153992	17-3-1982	Do.	Method of upgrading linalyl acetate by removing chlorine from impurities.
154705	12-1-1981	Do.	A process for preparing spray-dried detergent powders and detergent powders so prepared.
155041	9-4-1981	Do.	A detergent bar having halite material for washing in ultra-violet light.
155044	5-9-1981	Do.	A method of manufacturing built detergent bars of improved hardness.
155045	5-9-1981	Do.	A method of manufacturing built detergent bars of improved hardness.
155073	17-3-1982	Do.	Detergent bars having improved resistance to sogginess and reduced rate of wear.
155097	17-6-1981	Do.	Particulate soap-based detergent composition.
155099	17-3-1982	Do.	A process for the preparation of acyloxy-methyl derivative capable of being used as perfumery components from hydrocarbon by-product.
155244	18-11-1982	Do.	A process of making soap.
155758	10-9-1981	Do.	A high internal phase water-in-oil emulsion and a process for preparing the same.
156181	21-12-1982	Do.	A bleaching composition comprising a peroxide compound and a heavy metal compound
156191	18-5-1982	Do.	Improved built detergent bars method manufacturing a same.
156193	29-5-1982	Do.	A process for the preparation of alkali metal isethionates from ethionic acid.
156223	2-9-1983	Do.	A method for the regeneration and reuse of spent adsorbent beds of a series of adsorption beds in the process of refining fatty.
156224	2-9-1983	Do.	A process for regeneration of spent adsorbent used for refining fatty material.
156361	2-9-1983	Do.	An improved process for preparing adsorbent refractory oxides for use in refining fatty materials.
156362	2-9-1983	Do.	Process for regenerating conventional spent adsorbent used for refining fatty material.
156363	11-8-1982	Do.	Manufacture of a cyl. isethionates.
156389	26-7-1982	Do.	A synergistic detergent composition.
156577	26-7-1982	Do.	A synergistic detergent compositions.

1	2	3	4
156179	26-7-1982	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	A process for preparing detergent active sulphosuccinate compounds.
157133	25-3-1983	Do.	An improved process for preparing superfatted soap bars having improved properties such as improved lather and reduced much properties from conventional raw materials and soap thereby obtained.
157134	25-3-1983	Do.	An improved method of subjecting a soap containing material to a hardening process to obtain hard soap bar and soap bars obtained thereby.
157135	25-3-1983	Do.	An improved process for processing soap feedstocks to provide soap bars having reduced grittiness and soap bars obtained thereby.
157137	25-3-1983	Do.	An improved process for preparing soap bars having increased transparency and soap bar thereby obtained.
157143	5-5-1983	Do.	A process for the preparation of Nickel upon transition alumina catalysts.
157274	25-3-1983	Do.	An improved process for preparing soap bars having modified phase and soap bars obtained thereby.
157420	9-3-1984	Do.	Improved peroxy adduct containing bleach compositions.
157579	11-4-1984	Do.	Method for preparing a heterogeneous highly active silica supported nickel gata catalysts.
158153	19-7-1984	Do.	An improved method of manufacturing detergent bar having uniform properties.
158157	10-11-1983	Do.	A liquid detergent composition having high foaming characteristics.
158159	10-11-1983	Do.	A liquid detergent composition having high foaming characteristics.
158201	11-6-1984	Do.	An improved process for the propertiation of carboxyalkyl derivatives of polyelectomannans.
158390	18-8-1983	Do.	A liquid scouring cleanser composition.
158632	10-11-1983	Do.	A liquid detergent composition having improved foaming characteristics.
158761	14-3-1985	Do.	Powder detergent compositions with modified sodium chloride.
158778	22-1-1985	Do.	A method for sulphonation of fatty acid esters.
158784	7-3-1984	Do.	Process of polysaccharides.
158827	29-5-1982	Do.	A process for the preparation of surface active fatty acid ester of alkaly metal is ethionates.
159778	19-1-1984	Do.	A process for the manufacture of detergent active dialkyls sulphosuccinate mixture.

1.	2.	3.	4.
159933	15-10-1984	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	Process for preparation of transparent detergent bars.
159938	6-11-1984	Do.	A method of preparing manganese adjuncts for use as bleach catalyst.
159969	27-6-1985	Do.	A process for preparing a plant growth nutrient composition.
160006	25-9-1984	Do.	A stable gas entrained toothpaste having increased viscosity and fluffy appearance.
160030	25-7-1982	Do.	A process for the preparation of detergent compositions
160031	24-7-1982	Do.	A synergistic detergent composition
160645	14-3-1985	Do.	Improved method of preparing modified sodium chloride for use in powder detergent compositions.
161099	23-11-1984	Do.	Detergent compositions
161100	29-1-1986	Do.	Process for the manufacture of aluminum fluoride from ammonium fluoride.
161103	20-12-1984	Do.	Process for preparing a transition metal silicate catalyst.
161104	3-12-1985	Do.	Improvements in or relating to process for the preparation of acetylindans.
161109	28-1-1985	Do.	A method of manufacturing fatty acid (C8-C22) ester (C1-C4) sulphonates.
161111	7-6-1985	Do.	Particulate built detergent compositions.
161316	29-1-1986	Do.	A process for recovering fluorine value from sodium fluosilicate.
162037	22-8-1986	Do.	An improved process for the recovery of fatty acids from the oxidate obtained by oxidation of normal paraffine.
162487	22-2-1986	Hindustan Lever Limited New Delhi, India.	An improved process for the recovery of fatty acids from the oxide obtained by oxidation of normal paraffins
162412	25-2-1985	Do.	Aqueous detergent compositions.
162417	5-7-1985	Do.	Process for the preparation of Nickel/alumina catalysts.
162418	5-7-1985	Do.	Process for the preparations of Nickel/alumina/silicate catalysts.
162632	9-5-1985	Do.	Detergent compositions.
162633	9-5-1985	Do.	Homogeneous foaming detergent composition in gel form.
162637	2-9-1985	Do.	An improved process for the manufacture of built detergent bars.
163033	28-6-1985	Do.	Built detergent bar composition
163495	24-7-1985	Do.	An Improved built detergent composition in var form.
163728	12-11-1986	Do.	Process for making toothpaste

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163868	9-9-1986	Hindustan Lever Limited, New Delhi, India.	Soap based detergent compositions.
163870	4-10-1985	Do.	A process for preparing an oil-in-water emulsion suitable for topical application to human skin.
163971	11-10-1985	Do.	Process for the preparation of sulphonated mixtures of a fatty acid ester and or organic compound the sulphonation product where-of is detergent active.
164296	7-2-1986	Do.	A process for the manufacture of built laundry bars.
164354	20-1-1986	Do.	Process for preparing toilet bar compositions.
164877	16-6-1986	Do.	Homogeneous foaming detergent compositions in liquid or gel form.
164931	7-2-1986	Do.	A method of making built detergent bars.
165351	20-1-1986	Do.	A process for the preparation of a spray dried detergent powder and a spray-dried powder thereby produced.
165353	12-3-1986	Do.	Process for preparing bleach-containing laundry bars for the use in the hand-washing of fabric.
165357	16-6-1986	Do.	Liquid detergent composition.
165359	9-9-1986	Do.	Process for preparing particulate detergent compositions.
165621	4-3-1986	Do.	Manufacturing process in which chemical reaction of at least two reactants is effected in a cavity transfer mixer.
165624	30-7-1986	Do.	A composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin for promoting or enhancing the growth of hair.
165624	15-10-1986	Do.	Process for making a detergent component suitable for manufacture into a bar component.
166041	12-3-1986	Do.	Process for preparing laundry bars for use in the handwashing of fabrics.
166045	13-8-1986	Do.	An aqueous detergent composition.
166046	13-8-1986	Do.	An aqueous detergent composition.
166047	13-8-1986	Do.	A built or unbuilt aqueous fabric washing detergent composition.
166050	29-10-1986	Do.	Process for the production of a powder suitable for use as a granular detergent composition or a component thereof.
166073	10-3-1987	Do.	A bleaching composition.
166119	1-10-1987	Do.	Method of preparing a two part oral preparation.
166153	9-1-1987	Do.	An aqueous shampoo.
166157	13-2-1987	Do.	Detergent composition.

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166205	27-7-1987	Hindustan Lever Ltd., New Delhi, India.	Process for the manufacture of an aqueous single phase composition particularly for use in the treatment of keratinous fibres.
166302	10-3-1987	Do.	Composition suitable for topical application to human skin.
166307	13-6-1988	Do.	Process for the preparation of particulate material for detergent composition.
166762	13-4-1987	Do.	Process for the production of a granular solid suitable use as a detergent powder or a component thereof.
166763	20-5-1987	Do.	Detergent composition.
166783	29-1-1988	Do.	A fabric treatments composition with fabric softening properties.
166787	26-7-1988	Do.	Humectants for skin treating composition.
166801	3-11-1987	Do.	Process for preparing transparent soap compositions.
166802	27-7-1987	Do.	Method of producing active gamma-Hydroxydecanoic acid and optionally Lactonised product thereof.
166804	29-9-1987	Do.	Process for manufacturing detergent bars having improved hardness.
166806	29-9-1987	Do.	Process for manufacturing detergent bars with improved hardness.
166902	14-3-1988	Do.	A toothpaste.
166979	21-12-1987	Do.	Hair growth promoting cosmetic composition for applying to mammalian skin or hair.
166996	25-2-1985	Do.	A process for the preparation of an aqueous detergent composition.
167063	18-12-1987	Do.	Cosmetic composition for topical application to mammalian skin or scalp.
167137	9-6-1988	Do.	Cosmetic composition for topical application to mammalian skin.
167461	7-6-1988	Do.	Soap based detergent compositions.
167523	21-9-1988	Do.	Toothpaste.
167526	9-6-1988	Do.	Method for the preparation of oral composition which inhibits the formation of dental calculus.
167776	18-8-1988	Do.	Process for synthesizing a disalt of monoester of citric acid.
167963	12-10-1988	Do.	An aqueous hair conditioning and Dyeing compositions.
167967	5-4-1989	Do.	Detergent composition.
168184	19-8-1988	Do.	Process for the preparation of tooth pastes

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168284	18-10-1988	Hindustan Lever Ltd, New Delhi, India.	A method for preparing an oral composition for inhibiting the formation of dental calculus.
168406	16-5-1989	Do.	Detergent composition
168407	18-5-1989	Do	A method for preparation of an oral composition for combating dental caries
168605	28-2-1989	Do.	Bleaching detergent composition.
168609	18-5-1989	Do	A process for preparing a substantially fluorine free oral preparation having an anti-carries activity.
168714	20-3-1989	Do.	Liquid detergent composition.
168784	9-6-1989	Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Ltd. of 14, Jamshedji Tata Road Bombay-400020 Maharashtra India.	A new process for the manufacture of benzimidazole carbamates.
168787	12-10-1988	Hindustan Lever Ltd. New Delhi, India.	Detergent composition.
168812	16-12-1988	Do.	A process for preparing a toothpaste having antimicrobial activity packaged within a closed container
168813	13-1-1989	Do.	Laundry bars.
168841	11-11-1988	Do.	Detergent composition comprising fabric softening clay material.
168842	28-2-1989	Do.	Method for preparing a toothpaste composition
168848	24-1-1990	Do.	Method of making an anti-carries toothpaste.
169245	29-12-1988	Do	Process for preparing a nickel/silica catalyst
169426	11-5-1989	Do.	A non aqueous drug free cosmetic composition containing ester of pyroglutamic acid.
169444	18-5-1989	Do.	A process for preparing oral composition for the treatment of sensitive teeth.
169447	14-12-1988	Do.	A method of manufacturing a solid bar from liquid or semi liquid material such as soap, non soap detergent or mixtures thereof.
169824	28-4-1989	Do.	Detergent compositions and process for the preparing them.
169825	16-5-1989	Do.	A process for the hydrogenation of higher nitriles to amines.
169826	12-6-1989	Do.	Method of making liquid detergent composition.
169829	21-6-1989	Do.	Method of refining glyceride oils.
169918	5-8-1987	Do.	Process for preparing a petroleum cracking catalyst containing a silica/magnesia catalyst cogel base.
170138	11-5-1989	Do.	An aqueous cosmetic composition containing ester of pyroglutamic acid.

1	2	3	4
170243	19-2-1990	Hindustan Lever Ltd., New Delhi, India.	Shampoo composition.
170246	3-6-1988	Do.	A process for hydrogenation of unsaturated hydrocarbons.
170247	11-5-1990	Do.	Laundry soap bars.
170471	28-4-1989	Do.	Detergent composition and process for preparing the same.
170472	28-4-1989	Do.	Process for preparing detergent compositions and compositions thereby produced.
170478	27-7-1987	Do.	An aqueous single phase composition particularly for use in the treatment of keratinous fibres.
170487	7-6-1989	Do.	Thickened liquid compositions.
170488	25-7-1989	Do.	Laundry bars & Process for preparing same.
170489	28-8-1989	Do.	Built detergent bars.
170494	15-6-1989	Do.	Method for preparing an aqueous shampoo composition.
170495	26-9-1989	Do.	Process for preparing improved hydrolysed protein.
170496	26-9-1989	Do.	Process for preparing improved hydrolysed protein.
170497	2-11-1989	Do.	Process for preparing a high bulk density granular detergent composition.
170498	9-11-1989	Do.	Method of making oral compositions.
170500	14-8-1990	Do.	Detergent compositions.
170592	5-7-1989	Do.	Translucent detergent bars.
170595	9-3-1990	Do.	Stable detergent composition in liquid or gel form.
170611	5-7-1989	Do.	Detergent composition for washing and softening fabrics.
170612	9-8-1989	Do.	Process for purifying crude glycerol.
170618	16-5-1990	Do.	An aqueous cosmetic emulsion.
170619	14-6-1990	Do.	Hair setting composition.
170703	26-9-1989	Do.	Process for preparing improved hydrolysed protein.
170708	27-12-1989	Do.	A liquid bleaching composition.
170709	2-3-1990	Do.	Translucent detergent bar.
170710	21-3-1990	Do.	Process of producing a built non-soap detergent bars.
170991	20-7-1989	Do.	Process for the preparation of granular detergent composition having a high bulk density.
170996	21-12-1989	Do.	Cosmetic compositions.

1	2	3	4
170997	20-5-1991	Hindustan Lever Ltd., New Delhi, India.	Detergent compositions.
171071	16-8-1990	Do.	Compositions suitable for topical application to mammalian skin and hair.
171074	29-11-1990	Do.	Method for preparing an oral composition.
171127	27-12-1989	Do.	Bleaching composition.
171130	16-8-1990	Do.	Composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin and hair.
171181	31-7-1990	Do.	Soap composition in solid or past forms and method of making same.
171190	19-12-1990	Do.	Cleaning compositions suitably for topical application to human skin to remove make-up.
171295	24-4-1990	Do.	Aqueous shampoo and conditioning composition for negroid hair.
171299	8-1-1991	Do.	Shampoo composition.
171323	4-6-1990	Do.	Detergent composition for washing and softening fabrics.
171327	8-11-1990	Do.	Stable bleaching composition.
171329	23-11-1990	Do.	Removal of metal soaps from hydrogenated fatty products.
171532	26-11-1990	Do.	Sunscreen composition suitable for topical applications to human skin or hair.
171534	21-3-1990	Do.	Detergent compositions.
171540	2-7-1990	Do.	Tea process.
171563	8-5-1990	Do.	Bleaching compositions.
171565	13-9-1990	Do.	Sunscreen hair conditioning composition.
171578	12-10-1990	Do.	Structure aqueous detergent composition.
171579	23-11-1990	Hindustan Lever Ltd. do-Hindustan Lever House, 165-166, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020, Maharashtra, India.	Shear thinning liquid abrasive cleaner composition.
171755	11-5-1990	Do.	A preserved composition suitable for topical application to mammalian skin to hair for inducing maintaining of increasing hair growth.
171757	27-8-1990	Do.	Stable liquid detergent composition.
171758	5-10-1990	Do.	Method of making oral compositions.
171759	5-10-1990	Do.	Method for making oral compositions.
171760	16-10-1990	Do.	Aqueous hair treatment composition.
171762	21-11-1990	Do.	Built non-soap detergent.
171763	21-11-1990	Do.	Detergent bars having improved hairness and its method of manufacture.

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171765	3-12-1990	Hindustan Lever Ltd., -do- Hindustan Lever House, 165-166, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-400020, Maharashtra, India.	Detergent composition.
171767	14-3-1991		Detergent bleaching composition.
171770	27-8-1990		Stable liquid detergent composition.
171812	20-5-1991		Plant growth promoting composition in aqueous emulsion form.
171813	20-4-1990		A process for preparing as ester.
171814	24-4-1990		Process for preparing a tea product.
171820	14-12-1990		Process for the estrification of carboxylic acid.
171886	18-1-1991		A detergent composition for washing fabrics.
171897	15-1-1991		A batch process for the preparation of a granular detergent composition.
171898	14-3-1991		Low temperature bleaching composition.
172032	26-11-1990	Do.	Process for preparing high bulk density detergent powders containing clay.
172035	8-3-1991		Process for the preparation of an elastase inhibiting composition.
172038	8-4-1991		Particulate bleaching detergent compositions.
172040	10-5-1991		Process for preparing soap-acyl isothionate compositions.
172454	18-1-1991		Process for bleaching substrate.
172457	7-5-1991		A composition for topical application human skin to provide protection from excessive exposure to ultra-violet rays.
172460	4-6-1991		Cleaning compositions providing improved mush reduction mildness enhancement or both.
172490	4-6-1991		Detergent compositions.
172835	23-3-1990		Wax compositions and cos.
172847	8-2-1991	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay, India	A composition suitable for cleaning the whole body surface including skin or hair.
172850	24-7-1991	— Do —	Poultry feed additives.
172881	20-5-1991	— Do —	Bleaching composition
172885	21-3-1991	— Do —	Process for preparing a therapeutic/cosmetic preparation
172886	21-3-1991	— Do —	Process for preparing a oral preparation
172887	21-3-1991	— Do —	Process for preparing a theraputic/cosmetic products.
172888	7-5-1991	— Do —	Water-in silicon oil emulsion suitable for topical application to mammalian skin or hair and process for preparing same.

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172889	7-5-1991	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay, India.	A composition for topical application to human skin to provide protection from excessive exposure to ultra violets rays.
172894	30-5-1990	—Do.—	Shampoo composition.
172903	3-5-1991	—Do.—	Process for dewatering an aqueous coal slurry filter cake.
172913	29-8-91	—Do.—	Hair treatment composition.
173015	14-3-1991	—Do.—	Bleaching compounds compositions.
173187	14-10-1991	—Do.—	Method of manufacturing an oral composition.
173189	3-4-1992	—Do.—	Process for preparing detergent compositions.
173294	23-5-1991	—Do.—	A lubricant/working fluid composition for mechanical vapour composition type heat transfer devices.
173461	19-7-1991	—Do.—	Shampoo composition containing highly viscous silicones.
173467	20-11-1991	—Do.—	Detergent compositions.
173468	12-12-1991	—Do.—	Hair treatment composition for reducing greasiness of hair.
151617	29-1-1981	—Do.—	Process for manufacture of water soluble alkali/metal salts of β -sulphonated alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids.
151711	6-7-1981	—Do.—	A process for preparing hydrogenated and dehydroxylated castor fatty acid feed stock.
152715	4-9-1981	—Do.—	A method for preparing non-edible hydroxylated short chain (C1 & C4) ester of hardane castor acids for use in soap making lubricants and paints.
153990	4-9-1981	—Do.—	Method of Decoiling of sleek wax and the deoiled slack wax obtained thereby
163992	17-3-1982	—Do.—	Method of upgrading linyl acetate by removing chloride impurities.
154705	12-1-1981	—Do.—	Process preparing spray dried powders and detergent powder so prepared.
158724	13-3-1984	Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, of D-6230, Frankfurt am Main 80, Federal Republic of Germany.	Apparatus for making red phosphorus.
163784	15-1-1985	Do.	An electrolytic cell for carrying out a liquid electrolysis process.
163785	15-1-1985	Do.	An electrolytic cell for carrying out a liquid electrolysis process.
163786	15-1-1985	Do.	An electrolytic cell for carrying out a liquid electrolysis process.

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165880	2-9-1985	Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, of D-6230, Frankfurt am Po, Federal Republic of Germany.	Process for making desensitized pulverulent red phosphorus.
165961	12-9-1985	Do.	Apparatus for electrically separating electrolyte common mains from a bipolar electro-chemical cellpile and individual cells from each other.
166171	2-9-1985	Do.	A process for making stabilized and desensitized pulverulent flowable red phosphorus.
1671794	30-6-1986	Do.	Process for producing purified hydrogen chloride gas during chloroacetic acid manufacture.
167398	6-9-1988	Do.	A process for the preparation of 4-halo-3-oxo-2-Alkoxy-Iminobutyric esters.
167548	6-7-1988	Do.	A process for the preparation of monosubstituted pigments.
167748	8-9-1986	Do.	A composition for desulfurizing metal melts and process for making the same.
169300	21-1-87	Hoechst, Germany	Sterilizable fluidized bed fermenter.
169307	26-3-87	Do.	An improved process for making azo pigments.
169308	26-3-87	Do.	An improved process for making azo pigments.
169604	5-5-87	Do.	A process for preparing a catalyst used in the preparation of a polyolefin.
170286	11-12-89	Do.	Process for the preparation of 2-mercapto-4-methyl 1,3-Thiazol-5-Yl- acetic acid and ester thereof.
166952	7-1-86	Honda Giken Gogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of No. 27-8, 6-chome, Jingusae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan, and Furukawa Denchi Kabushiki Kaisha.	Storage battery.
172112	26-7-88	Idemitsu Petrochemical Co. Ltd., of 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	An improved method of producing linear and olefin compounds.
171538	20-7-90	Do.	A process for synthesizing complex functional microgels with rapid formation kinetics.
166529	18-2-86	Kanefuchi-Kagaku, Kogyo Kabushiki, Kaisha, of 2-4, Nakano Shima, 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan.	A process for producing polyvinyl chloride resin.
154070	4-6-82	Kontiki Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., of A.K. Office, Building, Mill Road, Ballypatnam Cannanore-670010, Kerala, India.	Production for the production of heavy metal in adsorbent.
154863	20-1-81	Do.	Improvements in or relating to aminoplast synthetic resin adhesives.
164382	12-6-85	Do.	A process for the preparation of substance based on coconut shell derivatives capable of controlled release of sandal wood perfume.
165598	22-11-85	Do.	A process for the preparation of reactive component from coconut shell derivative.

1	2	3	4
167290	27-7-88	Meiji Seika Kaisha Ltd., of 4-16, Kyobashi, 2-chome, chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Process for preparing N-Alkylbenzenesulfonylcarbonyl-5, chlorosiothiazole derivatives.
166608	23-12-85	Minnesota Mining and Manufacture Company, USA.	Mirror.
170199	26-10-87	Do.	Road way sign.
170511	23-11-87	Do	Microfiber microwabs and a method for producing the same.
170540	5-4-90	Do.	Process for preparing a solid gel external drug delivery systems.
170784	1-2-88	Do.	A method of manufacturing ceramic abrasive gnits.
171994	7-11-88	Do.	A contoured diaper and method of making the same.
172182	6-3-89	Do.	A refastenable pressure sensitive adhesive closure.
172229	22-12-88	Do.	An elastic bond and a method of manufacturing the same.
172507	17-8-88	Do.	A pressure-sensitive adhesive tape.
171266	27-4-88	Do.	An improved encapsulated-lens retroreflective sheeting.
172267	27-4-88	Do.	An encapsulated-lens retroreflective sheeting.
171720	17-8-88	Do.	A pressure sensitive adhesive composition.
173062	7-11-88	Do.	Pressure sensitive adhesive closure for disposable diaper.
167386	26-5-86	Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.	An improved hydraulic shock absorber.
171832	8-6-88	Do.	A method of producing a cathode for an electron tube.
166898	15-4-88	Mitsubishi Kasei Corporation, of 5-2, Marunocchi, 2-chome, chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan.	A process for producing a pyrazole derivative.
167189	3-4-86	Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc.	Improvement in a process for producing 1,3-dialkyl-2-imidazolidinone.
170558	7-11-86	Mitsui Toatsu Chemical, of, 2-5, Kasumigaseki, 3-chome, chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	An improved process for producing 1,3 dialkyl-2 imidazolidinone.
170559	3-4-86	Do.	An improved process for producing 1, 3-dialkyl-2-imidazolidinone.
170400	6-11-95	Monsanto Company, USA.	An improved process for the manufacture of sulfuric acid.
169799	21-5-87	Nippon Oil and Fats Co. Ltd.	Ultraviolet-curable coating composition.
168664	3-2-87	Nissei ASB, Machine, Co. Ltd., of 45863, Koh, Koromo-shi, Nagano-ken, Japan.	Synthetic resin hollow container with grip and method of manufacturing the same.
170070	31-3-86	OI-NEG-TV, Products, Inc, USA.	A method of sealing a crystallizable glass sealing corporation in a television picture tube component.

1	2	3	4
167875	4-8-86	Owens Illinois Television, Products, Inc.	A method of making an improved solder glass composition.
159220	30-1-84	Permuc Electrodes Ltd., 1159, Ishikawa, Fujisawashi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan	Electrode for electrolysis and process for production thereof.
172936	26-2-89	Robert Henry AB, Planalp, of 10, Hewitt Avenue, Bronxville, New York-10708, USA.	A tubular plastics container.
171592	15-7-88	Roger. H. Giovannetto, of 2220, 39, Avenue, NE, T2E6P7, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.	A method of preparing purified steviosides from dried plant material of stevia rabaudiiana bertoni.
169351	23-4-87	Sandvik, Asia Ltd., Pune, India	A method of manufacturing a cemented tungsten carbide body for rock drilling or mineral cutting.
172612	20-2-89	Do.	An improved method of forming pastilles and apparatus inherefore.
168465	9-9-86	Santrade Ltd., of P.O. Box 321, CH-6002, Luzern, Switzerland.	Method of making a powder particle for preparation of a fine-grained hard material alloy.
166944	19-2-88	S.D.S. Biotech Kabushiki Kaisha of 12-7, Higashi-shinbashi-2-chome, Minato, ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Process for producing tetrafluorophthalic acid.
166947	30-3-88	Sepracor Inc, 33 Locke Drive, Marlborough, MA 01752, USA.	A process for producing purified isomers.
171958	4-4-89	Do.	A method of preparing an optically pure carboxylic acid compound.
160912	25-4-84	Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, B.V. Carel Van Bylandtlaan 30, The Hague, Holland.	A process for the preparation of a catalyst suitable for the conversion of carbon monoxide and hydrogen into hydrocarbons.
161735	27-8-84	Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, B.V. Carel Van Bylandtlaan 30, 2596, HR, The Hague, The Netherlands.	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbon mixtures boiling betz 150°C and 360° C.
162398	26-10-84	Shell Internationale, Holland	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbons having at least five carbon atoms per molecule from hydro carbons having at must four carbon atoms per molecule.
163547	27-12-84	Do.	A process for preparation of an activated catalyst.
164143	8-2-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbons by catalytic reaction of carbon monoxide with hydrogen.
164153	8-2-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbons.
164406	27-3-85	Do.	A process for the preparation of high-viscosity index lubricating oil.
164465	13-6-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbons.
164493	27-3-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of linear C ₁₀ -C ₂₀ olefins.
165116	3-7-85	Do.	A process for the preparation of activated catalyst.

1	2	3	4
165407	16-7-85	Shell Internationale, Holland.	A process for producing synthesis gas of increased H ₂ /Co. ratio.
165776	20-8-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of hydrocarbons by catalytic reaction of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.
165968	8-10-85	Do.	Process for the production of synthesis Gas with an increased H ₂ /Co. Ratio from hydrocarbons.
166496	3-12-85	Do.	Process for producing a substantially H ₂ S free gas from a sour gaseous stream such as naturally occurring gases synthesis gases process gases and fuel gases.
166642	15-3-84	Do.	An oil composition containing a pour point depressant.
166813	27-12-85	Do.	A process for the preparation of heavy liquid hydrocarbons boiling above 360°C, by catalytic reduction of carbon monoxide with hydrogen.
167260	25-4-84	Do.	A process for the preparation of hydrocarbons by catalytic reaction of carbon monoxide with hydrogen.
167283	20-6-85	Do.	An improved gasoline composition for use in sparkignition engines.
167440	30-6-86	Do.	Multitude reactor for carrying out a process for catalytic conversion of a gas or a liquid.
167707	6-11-86	Do.	A method for the preparation of a catalyst suitable for the preparation of hydrocarbons.
167902	29-7-86	Do.	A process for the preparation of synthesis gas from a gaseous or liquid hydro carbon containing feed.
168471	29-7-1986	Do.	Process for producing H ₂ S free gas from H ₂ S containing sour industrial gas stream.
168472	5-8-1986	Do.	Process for producing an H ₂ S free gaseous stream from a H ₂ S containing sour gaseous stream.
168743	7-10-1986	Do.	A process for producing a hydrogen-containing gas.
168749	19-1-1987	Do.	An apparatus for contacting gas & liquid.
168775	25-11-1986	Do.	Process for catalytic dewaxing of refinery derived lubricating base oil precursor.
168984	3-11-1986	Do.	Apparatus for solids fluid separation.
169202	30-1-1992	Do.	Apparatus for contacting gas liquid and solid particles.
169344	25-3-1987	Do.	An apparatus for contacting particulate solids with a fluid.
169707	1-7-1987	Do.	Process for producing a gas mixture free of H ₂ S and Co ₂ from a sour gas mixture containing H ₂ S and Co ₂ .

1	2	3	4
169726	9-6-1987	Shall International, Holland.	An apparatus for continuous catalytic cracking of hydrocarbon feed.
169781	3-8-1987	Do.	An improved process for gasifying heavy hydrocarbon-containing fuel.
169790	30-6-1987	Do.	A catalyst composition capable of being used for the preparation of hydrocarbons from synthesis gas.
170028	27-5-1987	Do.	A process for cracking hydrocarbon oils of high molecular-weight into hydrocarbons of lower average molecular weight and lower average boiling point.
170269	25-11-1987	Do.	Process for the manufacture of kerosene and or gas oils.
170406	25-11-1987	Do.	Process for the manufacture of lubricating base oils.
170514	17-12-1987	Do.	An apparatus for concurrently containing a sour gaseous stream with an aqueous reactant solution.
171332	27-4-1988	Do.	Process and apparatus for the catalytic preparation of hydrocarbons.
170190	28-8-1989	Sepracor Inc, of 33, Locke Drive, Marlboro, MA-01752, USA.	A process for preparing a precursor compound of the thiol-protected derivatives of capto pril.
171774	27-9-1988	Shell International.	Process for the hydrocracking of a hydrocarbon feedstock to products.
171775	27-9-1988	Do.	A process for producing hydrocarbons with lower boiling point from hydrocarbonaceous feedstock.
172158	6-12-1990	Slagteriselskabet, Wenko, AmbA, of Kornumgardsvej 20, DK-9700, Brønderslev, Denmark.	A process for preparing low calorie meat product.
167812	10-7-1986	Societe Francaise D'organa Syntheses (S.F. OS), of 15, boulevard de L' Amiral Bruix-75116, Paris, France.	A process for the production of methacrylic esters.
159598	22-7-1981	Stamcarbon B.V. P.O. Box 10, 6160 MC, Geleen, the Netherlands.	Process for the preparation of copolymers of ethylene with at least one ether 1-alkene.
162564	14-11-1984	Do.	Process for preparing a purified rubber.
164794	1-5-1985	Do.	Process for the preparation of polytetramethylene adipamide.
169407	27-4-1987	Do.	Process of preparing virtually cadmium free calcium sulphate from cadmium containing phosphate rock.
169409	28-4-1987	Do.	An improved method for the removal of cadmium from acid phosphate-containing aqueous medium.
170336	21-10-1987	Do.	A process for preparing concentrated urea solution and an apparatus for carrying out the process.
172555	24-6-1987	Do.	A process for purifying phosphate containing acids.

1	2	3	4
167883	26-8-86	Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd, No. 15, Kitahama, 5-Chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka, Japan.	An improved process for preparing N-alkylaminophanols.
160395	1-5-84	Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd, of-5-33, Kitahama, 4-chome, chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	A process for producing an optical fiber.
171595	19-6-90	Teikoku Hormone Mfg. Co. Ltd, of 5-1, 2-chome, Akasaka-Minato-ku, Japan.	A process for preparing pyridazinone derivatives.
171847	11-5-89	Tenfold A.S. of N-6264, Tennfjord, Norway,	Hydraulic wing actuator for turning movement of a spindle.
160307	17-3-84	The British Petroleum Company Plc. of Britannia House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y, 9BV, England.	Improved catalyst for use in ammonia production.
153437	18-9-81	The Indian Space Research Organisation.	A process for production of fire retardant rigid polyurethens foam.
162238	12-11-84	UHDE, GmbH, of Friedrich-Uhade-Str. 15, 4600, Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.	Device for performing exothermal catalytic gas reactions for and the ammonia or methanol synthesis
168591	30-7-86	Do.	Apparatus for the production of synthesis gas.
162234	27-8-84	Unie Van Kunstmet, Fabrieken, B.V. P.O. Box 43, 3500, AA, Utrecht, The Netherlands,	Process for the preparation of granules.
164392	7-3-85	Do.	Process for the preparation of urea.
166865	10-3-86	Union Carbide Corporation, USA.	Process for simultaneously dimerizing ethylene and copolymerising ethylene with dimerized product.
167641	23-3-83	Do.	A method for producing polymers by polymerizing one or more organic monomers.
168034	4-9-86	Do.	A hydroformylation process for producing aldehydes.
168702	10-7-87	Do.	An improved non-aqueous hydroformylation process for producing aldehydes.
170158	10-3-89	Do.	A continuous process for dimerizing ethylene to produce batene-1, in a fluidized bed.
171145	19-5-88	Do.	A process for producing stereoregular polymers having a narrow molecular weight distributor.
168017	4-9-86	Do.	A process for producing aldehydes by hydroformulation.
172183	13-3-89	Unisearch Ltd., of 221227, Anzac, Parade, Kensington, New-South, Wales-2033, Australia.	A method of manufacturing a coated material surface within film of semiconductor material.
167608	28-9-88	Zonagan Inc. 1709, dryden, Suite-901, Houston, Texas-77030, USA.	Method for providing a substantially purified zone pellucida protein.

COMMERCIAL WORKING OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.

MECHANICAL ENGG. LIST NO. II.

The following patents in the field of Mechanical Engineering Industry are not being commercially worked in India as admitted by Patentees in the statements filed by them under section 146(2) of the Patents Act, 1970 in respect of calendar year 1994 generally on account of want of request for licences to work the patented invention, persons who are interested to work the said patents commercially, may contact the patentees for the grant of a licence for the purpose.

Patent No.	Date of Patent	Name & Address of Patentec	Title of the Invention.
1	2	3	4
168585	30-9-86	Akebono Brake Industry, Co. Ltd., of No. 19-5, Koami, cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Straightener roll machine for brake shoe.
170268	7-12-87	Do.	A friction pad support mechanism for a disc brake.
171684	15-11-88	Do.	Canterless grinding apparatus for through feed type.
160710	5-5-84	Alcan International Ltd.,	Structures fabricated from aluminium components and process involved in making the structure.
167747	6-8-86	Alfa Institute Fur Hauswirtschaftliche, Product-Und, Vereahrens-Entwicklung, GMBH, of Albrechstrasse-4, 6228-Eltville am Rhein 2, Germany.	A cooking vessel.
168464	1-9-86	Do.	A modified microwave cooking apparatus.
161091	1-6-84	Alfred Reader & Co. Ltd., of Invicta Works, Ieston, Maidstoneot, ME, 18-5AW, England.	A ball and the method of manufacture thereof.
169289	20-4-87	American Standard Inc. of 40, West 40th Street, New York, New York-10018, USA.	A control valve device for use on each car of a railway train having a brake pipe interconnected to the brake pipe of the adjoining car.
172820	26-12-88	Do.	A railway car resilient side bearing assembly.
163295	6-12-84	Amsted Industries Inc. 205, North Michigan, Avenue, 44th Floor-Boulevard Towers South, Chicago, IL, 60601, USA.	A coupling arrangement for railway cars.
166018	6-9-85	Do.	An improved striker assembly apparatus for railway cars.
166027	20-11-85	Do.	A railway truck friction shoe pocket for accommodating a friction shoe therein.
166138	1-1-86	Do.	A slackless copuler connection for a railway car.
166177	16-9-85	Do.	A method of manufacturing a wire rope and a wire rope manufactured thereby.
166562	15-11-85	Do.	Plastic filled wire rope with strand spacer.
167184	17-3-86	Do.	A railway copler.
168014	28-8-86	Do.	A railway truck with longitudinally spaced wheel sets.
168093	15-10-86	Do.	An improved apparatus for positioning and testified rail road wheels.
169222	15-1-87	Do.	A grinding apparatus.
170095	1-9-87	Do.	Hardness testing device.
170667	7-10-88	Do.	Side frame for use in a railway truck.

1	2	3	4
158289	3-4-1983	Ashok Leyland Ltd., 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600001, Tamil Nadu.	An improved marine screw propeller.
166697	15-10-1986	Baltimore Aircoil Company, Inc. of, 7595, Montevideo, Jessup, Maryland-20794, USA.	A cross flow cooling tower.
171510	4-1-1989	Do.	An improved counterflow cooling water tower.
172502	17-5-1989	Do.	A transition duct for centrifugal fan.
171180	30-8-1988	Bespak Plc. of Bergen, way, North Lynn, Industrial Estate, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, PE30-2 JJ, England.	Collapsible chamber metering device.
172128	14-5-1986	Board of Regents.	An apparatus for making a map of the conductivity of a cross section of the earth.
149236	16-6-1980	BRAKES INDIA LTD, Padi, Madras-600050, Tamil Nadu.	An improved cam brake.
149241	5-4-1980	Do.	A pedal mechanism for a hydraulic brake system.
153829	25-10-1982	Do.	5-cam brake.
156335	19-10-1982	Do.	A dust cover for wheel cylinders of vehicle hydraulic brakes.
169725	9-6-1987	Charbonnages De France, of 9 Avenue, Peroier, 75008, Paris, France.	A supporting installation for mining.
170405	18-11-1987	Do.	A machine or stamping mixtures of, coal for coking in a stamping box.
172955	7-8-1989	Cabot Corporation, USA.	An apparatus and method for cleaning an interior surface of an article.
173129	22-2-1990	Cogent Ltd, of Temple Court, 11, Queen, Victoria Street, London EC4A, 4TP, England.	A process for the manufacture of diagnostic probe for the diagnosis and/or epidermolological study of mycobacterial infection.
172801	2-1-1989	Dartnall Engineering & Innovation Pty, Ltd. of 15, Alness street, Applecross, in the state of Western Australia.	A seal for use between a pair of substantially conortric elements capable of relative movement with respect to each other.
170021	17-5-1988	Detia Freyberg GMBH, of 6949, Laudenbach, Bergstrasse, Federal Republic of Germany.	Applicator device for releasing of a controlled rate a gaseous pest control medium to an environment.
166694	13-3-1986	Dr. C. Otto & Comp. GmbH. Christstrasse 9, 4630, Bochum, West Germany.	Method and plant for manufacturing fuel from thick tar separated from coke oven gas collected in thick tar separators during cooling of the said gas.
169622	27-5-1987	Dr. rer nat. Hanc-Georg, Bosehm, of Kellergrunweg-13, 6242, Kronberg/TS, West Germany.	Steam pressure working pot.
160123	18-7-1984	Dr. Werner Freyberg Chemische Feabrik, Devitia, NACHF, of 6941, Leudenberg, F.R. of Germany.	An applicator for use in pest control.
165595	18-7-1984	Do.	A method of making an applicator in the form of a sachet suitable for containing a gas evolving pest control agent.
170417	21-6-1988	Dynamic Engineering Inc, of 703, Middle, Ground, VI vd., Newport, News, Virginia, 23606, USA.	A device for exciting flutter modes in air craft. during testing.
171465	25-5-1988	ELI, COHEN, of 350, Continental Avenue, Peramus, New Jersey 07852, USA.	A sole component for a shoe.
166238	20-11-1985	Festo KG. Rüter Strasse 82, 7300, Essdingen, Federal Republic of Germany.	A fluid operated oscillating piston motor.

1	2	3	4
172958	27-11-1989	Festo KG, of Ruiter Strasse, 82, 7300, Esslingen, am Neckar, F.R. of Germany.	A connection fitting for pipe like component.
171723	13-9-1988	Fives-Cail, Babcock, of 38, rue de la Republique, 93100, Montruel, France.	Apparatus for burning solid fuel.
171115	15-4-1988	Freezone Pty. Ltd, of 15, Charles Street, South, Perth, Western, Australia, 6151, Australia.	A tyre board breaker.
171437	15-7-1988	General Motors Corporation, of 3044, West Grand, Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, -48202, USA.	A railway locomotive comprising a car-body supported by a steering truck.
170687	2-2-1988	Hamon Sobelco S.A. of Rue Capouillet, 50/58, B-1060, Brussels, (Belgium).	A trickling sheet for rectangular from for a packing means in an installation for bringing into contact a liquid and a gas flowing in counter current.
171055	25-5-1988	Harald Kolveraid, of Skellefteveien, 22, N-8610, Grubhai, Norway.	A self-contained fastening device to be located between machine elements.
169349	8-4-1987	Hercules Security Fabrications, Ltd. of 4th, Avenue, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and wear, NE-II, OJT, England.	Rotary anti-scaling device.
167429	27-5-1988	Hindustan Lever Ltd, Bombay, India.	A non conveying mixer for mixing material.
169821	25-3-1983	Do.	Novel device for use in modifying the phase characteristics of soap feed stock.
171580	14-12-1990	Do.	Pack made from board.
171885	23-3-1990	Do.	Multi-cavity dispensing container.
173873	21-3-1991	Do.	Method and apparatus for manufacturing twin compartment products such as in fusion packets and in fusion packets thereby produced.
171517	9-9-1988	Hitek Ltd. of 473, Swan Street, Richmond, Victoria-3121, Australia.	Method for manufacturing a hollow article such as container by thermoforming and an apparatus for the same.
163014	26-11-1989	Honda Gikan Gogyo, Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan.	Replaceable gang head machine tool.
166393	15-10-1994	Do.	Process and apparatus for manufacturing embossed articles of synthetic resin.
166394	15-10-1985	Do.	A vacuum mold for vacuum forming a heated plastic sheet with an imprinted grain pattern of the surface of the sheet.
166951	26-12-1985	Do.	A method of manufacturing an air permeable electrocast shell.
169562	15-5-1987	Hugh Patrick Christia, of 50, Bevington Road, Glenunga, State of South Australia.	Method of and apparatus for manufacturing an infusible bag with a cover.
171537	20-7-1990	Industrial Progress, Inc, U.S.A.	A process for making structural aggregate pigments.
172145	20-7-1990	Industrial Progress Inc, of 614, Highway No. 130, P.O. Box-968, East Windsor, New Jersey 08520, USA.	Structural aggregate pigments.

1	2	3	4
170990	21-3-1989	Kandaswamy chettiar, Suryanarayana, Suryanarayana Sarojini Kalyana Mandapam, North Gandhi, Puram Kumarapalayam-638183, Salem District, Tamil Nadu.	A device for oscillating ceiling fans.
171843	24-11-1988	Kinergy Corpn, of 7310, Grade Lane, Louisville, Kentucky-40219, U.S.A.	A bin for receiving storing and discharging bulk solid materials of the types that are responsive, to a vibratory conveying action.
172021	18-11-1988	Do.	An apparatus for supplying shredded refuse derived fuel of a furnace fuel supply chute.
172884	19-3-1991	Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd. of Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune-411013, Maharashtra, India.	An improved oil pump drive assembly for compressor of the expressor used in the diesel electric locomotive.
172449	11-1-1989	L.R.C. Products Ltd. North Circular Road, London, E4, 8QA, England.	A prophylactic device.
150636	5-3-1980	Lucas I.P. Ltd. Corny. England.	Drum brake adjuster.
150779	25-5-1980	Do.	Automatically adjustable drum brake.
151332	12-6-1980	Do.	Internal shoe drum brake.
151352	21-5-1980	Do.	A brake having an automatic adjuster.
154071	22-12-1981	Do.	Friction pad assembly for use in a disc brake.
157190	16-5-1993	Do.	An automatic adjuster for a shoe drum brake.
161356	5-6-1984	Do.	Improvement in vehicle disc brakes of the liquid cooled type.
172123	27-2-1989	madella, of 61 Route, De Foccy, 18102, Virzon, France.	Pretressed rolling bearing.
170363	22-2-1988	MARC Edovard irigoven, of 53, Course. De. I. Intendance, 33000, Bordeaux, France, and Pierre Michal, Patrick Bourrier, of France.	Support and attachment system for long span laminated or composite materials beams.
165635	6-9-1985	Masataro Sato 191 Banchi, Oobza Ikenoba, Miki-cho, Kita-gum, Kagawa,ken, Japan.	Brake system for cycles.
168423	11-11-1986	Do.	Brake system for bicycles.
160917	27-6-1984	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 3M Center, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55144, USA.	A stapler for use with generally Lu-shaped staples.
163853	31-12-1984	Do.	Directionally imaged sheeting.
165712	14-2-1986	Do.	A cartridge for use in a stapler for driving generally U-shaped staples.
169211	13-2-1987	Do.	A bone stapler.
170025	3-6-1987	Do.	A vacuum deposition apparatus for depositing a plurality of layers of material of varying composition into the surface of a method of producing such substrate using said apparatus
170402	4-9-1987	Do.	Disposable diaper.
170859	8-3-1988	Do.	A method of preparing a grease compatible dielectric encapsulant capable of being used to encapsulate a splice of a signal conducting device.

1	2	3	4
171848	1-6-1989	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, 3 M Center, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55144, USA.	A dispenser for sheets of note paper disposed in a stack.
171932	25-11-1988	Do.	A splice closure for providing environmental protection to a wire splice.
172227	28-11-1988	Do.	A desposable diaper with improved fastner attachment.
172259	2-6-1989	Do.	Raised pavement marker.
172813	12-12-1988	Do.	An end cap closure.
158723	17-2-1984	Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd. 1-21. Hamazodori 4-chome, Nagata-ku. Kobe shi, Hyogo, Japan.	Power transmitting V. Belt.
159224	17-2-1984	Do.	Power transmitting V-Belt.
159226	18-2-1984	Do.	Method for manufacturing elongated logged V-Belt.
159640	18-2-1984	Mitsuboshi Belting Ltd. Japan.	Toothed rubber belt.
159249	31-1-1984	Mitsuboshi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha. 2-3, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo. Japan.	Static induction apparatus.
163154	14-4-1982	Do.	Drawer-type circuit braker with improved latch means.
165488	22-11-1985	Do.	Deal tank type gas circuit breaker.
165637	1-10-1985	Do.	Spring type operating mechanism for a circuit interrupter.
167150	2-4-1986	Do.	Appartus for preventing turbulence in wheel vehicles running on rail road tracks.
167674	12-6-1986	Do.	Spring operating mechanism for a circuit interrupter.
171113	12-4-1988	Do.	Operating mechanism for a circuit breaker.
171520	6-12-1988	Do.	A gas circuit interrupter.
170412	16-2-1988	Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of 5-1, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Japan.	Roller Mill.
170989	27-12-1989	Do.	An improved cobustion chamber for burning solid fuel.
161448	3-7-1984	Monsanto Company, 800 North Lindbergh, Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63166. USA.	An apparatus for the recovery of heat from a sulfuric acid plant.
166679	10-1-1986	Do.	A process for making an apparel yarn suitable for drawtexturing and an apparel yarn thereof.
166892	8-11-1985	Do.	An apparatus for use in the recovery of the heat or absorption in a process for the manufacture of sulfuric acid
138168	16-4-1984	Motor Industries Co. Ltd. of Hosur Road. Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, India.	Improvements in filter inserts.
160651	31-5-1984	Do.	Centrifugal speed governer for an internal combustion engine.
171906	19-7-1988	Do.	An improved element plunger for fuel injection pumps used in diesel and multi-fuel engines, and an improved method for manufacturing the same.

1	2	3	4
163083	14-10-1995	Munters Euroform. GmbH, W. Germany.	Spacer for mist eliminator.
173547	7-9-1990	Munters Euroform GmbH, of susterfeldstrasse, 65, 5100 Achan, F.R. of Germany.	Fin pack for heat and mass transfer.
174996	3-8-1990	Do.	Battle plate thickner
170026	21-5-1987	Nissei ASB, Machine Co., Ltd.	A mold for a rotary molding machine.
163364	29-12-1984	Nissin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, of 840, Kokubu Veda shi, Nagano-ken, Japan.	An improved drum brake apparatus for vehicle.
160599	9-4-1984	Nitto Boseki Co. Ltd., N I. Aza Higashi, Gonome, Fukushima shi, Fukushima, Japan.	A method of producing fiber forming bushing.
160914	29-5-1984	Do.	A centrifugal force system glass fiber producing apparatus.
169908	6-6-1987	OI-NEG, TV. Products, Inc, of one Seagate, Toledo-Ohio 43666, USA.	An improved method and apparatus for making glass cathode ray tube face plates.
169909	8-6-1987	Do.	Apparatus for pressing cathode ray tube face plates.
173103	16-3-1989	Do.	A tube stirrer element for use in a molten glass feeder.
169118	30-12-1986	ONO, of S.A. Capital, 8.800.000F.28700, Avenue, France.	A device for distributing thermoplastic or like material.
164289	29-4-1985	Owens-Illinoia Closure Inc, One Sea Gate, Toledo, Ohio 43666, USA.	Tamper indicating child-resistant package.
167339	15-5-1986	Do.	Closure with a snap type hinge cap.
170159	5-11-1985	Do.	A tamper resistant child resistant package with a snap on closure.
170188	6-2-1986	Do.	A screw cap for closing the open upper finish of a container.
165876	23-8-1985	Owens-Illinoia Glass Containers. Inc, of one Sea Gate, Toledo, Ohio-42666, USA.	A closure for a finish of a container a neck ring.
166573	6-2-1986	Do.	A screw cap for closing the open upper finish of a container.
166891	5-11-1985	Do.	A tamper resistant child resistant snap up closure for use with a containers.
169300	15-2-1989	Pall Corporation, of 30, Sea Clift Avenue, Glen cove, New York-11542, USA.	A filter device for the depletion of the leukocyte content of a platelet.
172156	21-10-88	Pall Corporation	A device for the depletion of the leukocyte content of a blood product.
156693	20-1-82	Palitex Project-Company GmbH. of Weeserweg. 8, 4150. Krefeld 1. West Germany.	Pneumatically threadable yarn brake and a two-for one twisting spingle equipped there with.
163367	15-2-85	Do.	A yarn wetting device.
168480	8-10-86	Do.	A bobbin holder.
169156	19-2-87	Do.	A thread brake mechanism for a spindle assembly of thread processing machine.
166339	10-12-85	Pfister GmbH. of staetzlingers stresse-70, D-8900. Augsburg. Republic of Germany.	Force measuring device.

1	2	3	4
171280	23-3-89	Pullarot Krishna Das, Director of Nehru College of Aeronautics and Applied Sciences, Coimbatore-641 008. Tamil Nadu, India.	A self setting safety valve, suitable low pressure gas system such as LPG, cylinder
165549	24-7-85	Research & Development Pty. Ltd, Suit 703, A.M.P. Building 50 Millar street, North, Sydney. N.S.W. 2060, Australia.	Improvements in centrifugal grinding mills.
170360	11-12-87	Robert Henry Abplanalp, of 10, Hewitt, Avenue, Bronxville, NY, 10708, USA.	An aerosol valve unit.
172693	7-7-89	Rockwell International Corporation, of 2233, East Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California, 90245, USA	A piezoelectric actuator.
165267	23-7-85	Rosemount Incorporated 12001, West 76 th Street, Eden Prairie, Minnesota-55344, USA.	A batch fabricated thin film platinum resistance thermometer.
169797	1-6-87	Do.	A pressure sensor.
171923	12-8-88	Saint-Gobain Vitre, of 18 Avenue, d. Alsacs, 92400, Courbevois, France.	Process and apparatus for the production of glass making material
160643	9-8-84	Sandvik Asia Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra, India.	Apparatus for the production of granulates.
168354	21-10-86	Do.	Pipe Joint.
171048	17-3-88	Do.	Tool intended to be rotatably mounted in cutter.
166203	22-7-87	Santrade Ltd., of Alpenquai-12, 6002, Luzern, Switzerland.	A granulating device with a perforated hollow cylinder.
166927	1-4-86	Schubert & Salzer Maschinen, Fabrick Aktiengesellschaft.	A flat for carding machines.
172095	2-11-88	Do.	A device for laying thread on a cheese at a number of spooling stations.
172814	21-12-88	Do.	A device for manufacturing a crosswound, package of yarn and a method thereof.
171996	10-10-86	Sopracor Inc.	Apparatus for continuing a catalyst between two fluid phases comprising a membrane structure.
166020	9-9-85	Serlumberger Industries, 12, Place, Des, Etas-Unis-92120, Montrouge, France.	A globe valve having a dismountable seat for rapid maintenance
160595	5-4-84	Shell International Research, Maatschappij, B.V. Holland.	Apparatus for separating mixtures of liquid & gas.
164284	14-3-85	Do.	Apparatus for the gasification of the pulverized solid fuel.
167045	24-2-86	Do	An apparatus for eliminating the influence of drill string magnetization on an azimuth measurement in a borehole.
167389	26-6-86	Do	Apparatus suitable for solids- fluid separation.
167574	27-10-86	Do	Apparatus and process for solids fluid separation.

1.	2	3	4
168015	28-8-86	Shell International Research Maatschapping, B.V. Holland	An improved apparatus and process for producing synthesis gas by catalytic reforming of hydrocarbons with steam
170362	5-8-87	Do.	An apparatus for heating steam from cooling water used in a heat exchanger for hot gas.
170697	12-5-88	Do.	A device for contacting gas with solid particles
171837	8-9-88	Do.	A burner for the partial oxidation of hydrocarbon containing fuel.
172828	20-9-89	Do.	An apparatus for separating solid particles from a mixture of fluid and solid particles.
170355	11-11-87	Silkbell Ltd., of 2904, Wing on Centre, 111, Connaught Rd., Central, Hong Kong.	Flow regulating device.
172221	29-7-88	Do.	Sprinkling device.
172829	29-9-89	Sollac, of Immeuble Elysees-La, Detense 29, LE, Paris, 92072. Puteaux, France.	Method and a device for manufacturing in particular a cathode tub mask by forming a sheet metal blank on a press.
161196	9-8-84	Storik Brabant B.V. 43 a WIM DE Korvestraat, 5831, An Boxmeer, The Netherlands.	Foam generator.
170987	7-4-88	Do.	A device for uniformly distributing a viscous medium along the width of a web-like substrate moving substantially perpendicular to the said device.
165614	12-6-85	Stork Screens B.V. of, 3, Raamstraat, 5831, AT, Boxmaeer, Netherlands.	A creen for printing and method for manufacturing the same.
169606	12-5-87	Strachan & Henshaw Machinery Ltd., of speedwell, Bristol, B55-7UZ, United Kingdom.	A web-fed printing apparatus.
172705	12-5-87	Do.	A web perfecting printing apparatus.
172706	12-5-91	Do.	A web-fed printing apparatus.
172707	12-5-87	Do.	A method and apparatus for manufacturing a process web of material.
166231	25-9-85	Sturm Ruger & Company Inc. Lacey Place, Southport, Connecticut, USA.	An improved semi-automatic pistol.
166232	25-9-85	Do.	A pistol with a novel magazine latch operating arrangement.
166233	25-9-85	Do.	An improved semi-automatic pistol.
166234	25-9-85	Do.	An improved handgun.
166235	25-9-85	Do.	A handgun having a novel handle.
169461	25-9-85	Do.	An improved handgun.
160897	18-5-84	Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd., of 5-33, Kitahama 4-chome, chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	A drill bit.
171277	22-8-88	Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. of 5-33, Kitahama, 4-chome, chuo ku, Osaka, Japan.	A binding band with locking structures suitable for fastening bails of material such as cotton or the like.
171928	5-10-88	Tamfelt, Inc. of 28, Draper Lane, Canton, MA-02021, USA.	An endless unwoven press felt.

1	2	3	4
172252	18-10-88	Tecumseh Products Company, of 100, Pattern Street, Tecumseh, Michigan-49, 286, USA	A hermetic compressor.
172185	16-3-89	The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc. of 555, Technology Square, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA.	A device for selectively manipulating a limy material segment.
173022	19-4-89	The South India Textile Research Association Post Box No. 3205, Coimbatore Aerodrome, P.O. Coimbatore, 640 1014, Tamil Nadu, India	A combined drop and mist lubrication device for supplying predetermined quantity of lubricant automatically to the different parts of a knitting machine at desired intervals.
171432	9-5-88	T.I. Automotive Division of I.I. Canada Inc. of 2 Terrace Street London Ontario Canada-N6A, 4M4.	A method of forming a box section frame member.
173224	2-5-89	Tomoe Technical Research Company, of 2-91-1 Honjyo-Naka, Higashi, Osa Ka-shi, Osaka-ku Japan	Butterfly valve having a function for measuring flow rate of a fluid.
156230	12-2-82	Tube Investment Cycles of India, 28 Rajaji Rd, Madras-600001, Tamil Nadu.	An adjustable handle bar for a bicycle.
156708	27-5-82	Do.	A shock absorber for the front wheel of a bicycle.
158018	18-1-83	Do.	A seal shock absorber for two wheeled vehicle.
162391	28-11-85	Do.	A pedal for a bicycle.
166698	26-3-87	Do.	A centre stand assembly for use with a bicycle.
164622	16-3-85	UHDE GmbH, Friedrich-Uhde, Str. 15, 4600 Dortmund, Federal Republic of Germany.	Device for achieving a uniform distribution of the gas flowing radially through catalyst bed.
170562	19-1-88	Do.	A process and an apparatus for purifying vapours obtained from an ammonium nitrate plant.
169997	4-5-87	UDDEHOLM TOOLING, AKTIEBOLAG, of Geijersvagen, S-68305, Hagfors, Sweden	A method of manufacturing a low-alloy steel.
170272	20-10-87	Union Carbide Corp., USA.	A method of manufacturing a magnetic recording device.
164492	26-3-85	Unisearch Ltd., 221, Anzac Parade, Kensington, NSW 2033, Australia.	A solar cell and method of manufacturing the same.
170215	18-8-87	Wabash National Corporation, of 1000, S. Sagamore Parkway, Lafayette, Indiana, 47905 USA.	An adapter to be mounted on a bolster of a rail road truck.
170266	4-6-87	Do.	An improved railtruck, assembly for use in an improved railway train of a high way trailers.
164466	31-3-85	Worldwide Solar Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 84, Norma Road, Myaree, Western Australia.	Solar collector
168641	17-12-86	Zellweger Uster Ltd., Wilstrasse 11, CH-8610, Uster, Switzerland.	Device for determining the surface structure of a longitudinally extended test body, especially for measuring the hairiness of a yarn.

COMMERCIAL WORKING OF PATENTED INVENTIONS

[ELECT. ENGG. LIST NO. II.]

The following Patents in the field of Electrical Engineering Industry are not being commercially worked in India as admitted by Patentees in the statements filed by them under section 146(2) of the Patents Act, 1970 in respect of calendar year 1984 generally on account of want of request for license to work the patented invention, persons who are interested to work the said patents commercially may contact the Patentees for the grant of a license for the purpose.

Patent No.	Date of Patent	Name & Address of Patentee.	Title of the invention.
1	2	3	4
166172	10-9-85	Adrian March Ltd., of 7, Argyle close, white, Hill, Bordon, Hampshire, GU35-9PU, England.	A position sensor for detecting changes in the relative position of two bodies.
163032	15-9-86	Ahmedabad Textiles Industry, of, P. O. Polytechnic Ahmedabad-380015, India.	An electronic device for determining and monitoring the position of a moving magnetic object within a confined space defined by No-Magnetic material.
172800	4-1-89	Baltimore Aircoil Company.	A thermal storage unit.
167451	14-5-86	Board of Regents, The University of Texas, system, of 201, West 7th Street, Austin, Texas-78701, USA.	An apparatus for carrying out an electromagnetic geophysical survey.
171957	14-5-86	Do.	An apparatus for obtaining a resistivity survey of the earth surface.
165593	23-9-85	Festo K.F. Ruiter Str. 82, 7300 Esslingen, Germany.	A circuit assembly for use in electrical pneumatic controllers.
170397	9-2-88	General Instrument Corporation of 757, fifth, Avenue, New-York, NY, 10151, USA.	Process for fabricating semiconductor devices.
171737	9-2-88	Do.	A process for fabricating semiconductor devices.
161449	3-7-84	Italian Co. of Via Affairs-102-00131, Rome Italy.	Reflector Antenna.
166505	28-11-85	Iwazaki Electric Co, Ltd. of 12-4, shiba-3-chome, Minato, ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Metal vapor discharge lamp and method of producing the same.
164640	17-4-85	Jeumont-Schneider of 31-32, Quai De Lyon, BOUTON-92811, Puteaux, cedex, France.	An oscillating circuit for a detector.
167048	12-3-86	Do.	Apparatus for monitoring the period of separation of impulses.
172111	8-7-88	John, H. Blackmore, of 1143, South Taylor, Street, Oak Park, Illinois-60304, USA.	A transmission system.
172642	14-12-88	Kabushiki Kaisha, Myukomu, of kita-4, Jo. Nishi, 4-chome, chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido, Japan.	A transmission system for picture phone.
168882	29-10-86	L David Ostle, of 19540, Patrick Place, Corcoran, Minnesota-55340, USA.	A system for providing power to an electrical generating power plant.
172124	24-5-89	Lillimite societe Anonyme, of 63/70, Boulevard-De La, Petrusse, L-2320, Luxembourg.	A high temperature rechargeable electro, chemically electrochemical power storage cell.
169786	15-7-87	Lincoln GmbH, of Heinrich-Hertz-at-resse, 6909, Walldorf, Germany.	A time control device for central lubrication system of a powerless vehicle.

1	2	3	4
164928	27-9-86	Lucas Industries Public Limited Company, Great King street, Birmingham B19, 2XF, England.	An indicator to indicate accidental charging of electrical appliances.
172230	27-12-88	Maschinenfabrik, Reinhausen GmbH, of Falkensteinstrasse 8, 8400, Regensburg, F.R. of Germany.	Contact device for a tap selector of a tapped transformer.
172433	28-6-89	Do.	Tap selector for a tapped transformer.
171588	4-7-88	Minnesota M & M Co.,	An improved wiring harness and support structure for conveying energy with respect to the support structure.
172125	15-6-89	Do.	A wire connector for connecting a pair of wires.
172446	13-12-88	Do.	An electrical terminal comprising a cylindrical contact member.
172953	2-8-89	Do.	A flexible integrated circuit.
155176	8-4-82	Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan.	Distance relay.
156946	12-4-83	Do.	Distance relay.
163300	22-3-85	Do.	Arc chate for a circuit breaker.
167098	24-3-86	Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan.	A spring operating mechanism for an electrical switch.
167408	2-6-86	Do.	Shock absorbers having means for preventing foaming.
167673	12-6-86	Do.	Insulating operation rod for a porcelain clad gas circuit interrupter.
171174	6-6-88	Do.	Switch operating mechanism.
171777	26-10-88	Do.	Control device of electric vehicle.
172452	21-11-89	Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha, of 2-3, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Differential protective relay apparatus.
169393	8-4-87	Mitutoyo Mfg. Co. Ltd, of-5-31-19, Shiba, Minoto-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	A device for measuring relative displacement between a pair of scales by detecting signals of capacitance type transducers.
169902	8-4-87	Do.	Capacitance type transducer for measuring positions.
169992	8-4-87	Do.	A capacitance type transducer for measuring positions.
169728	30-4-87	M. K. Electric Ltd. of shrubbery Road, Edmonton, London, N9, OPB, England.	An electric terminal for electrical switch.
170371	30-11-87	Mag Dev. Inc. of 17. Downing Three, Building, 2C, Pittsfield, MA 01201, USA.	A magnetoelastic torque transducer
170399	21-12-88	Mrs. Hema Mohanlal, of C/o. Mr. D. Mohanlal, Hemagiri, Dilawakunnu Kumarapuram, Trivandrum-695011, Kerala, India.	A three-dimensional reconstructor for investigation of Brain tumor

1	2	3	4
167238	31-3-86	Owens Illinois Television products Inc.	Sealing glass composition for sealing TV picture tubes.
162333	1-9-84	Rosemount Inc. of 12001, West 78th Street, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, 55344, USA.	A transducer for converting electric signal and pneumatic signal.
170265	22-9-87	Do.	A tow-wire transmitter.
167214	1-4-86	Schlumberger Electronics (U.K.) Ltd., Victoria Road, Farnborough, Hampshire GU 147PW.	A weapons training simulator for providing a simulation of use of a weapon.
164151	26-6-84	Sohio Commercial Development Company at Midland, Building Cleveland, Ohio, 44115, USA.	Method of forming ohmic contacts.
162397	18-10-84	Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., 5-33, Kitahama 4, Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.	Composite overhead stranded conductor.
171178	9-8-88	Do.	An optical fiber cable.
169318	10-3-87	The Furukawa Electric Co. Ltd. of 6-1, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Torch for fabricating optical fibre preform
171112	6-4-88	TLV Co. Ltd., 381, Nagasune, Koguchi-cho, Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo-ken, Japan.	Steam trap operation detector
169876	11-8-87	Transcom Australia Ltd. of Unit-2, 30, Walter Drive, Osborne, park, Western, Australia, 6017, Australia.	A modem for adata communication apparatus and a data communication apparatus incorporating said modem.
171593	28-9-88	Veit transpo GmbH, of Rudolf-Diesel, strasse 3, 8910, Landsberg, Lech Germany.	A switch arrangement for a rial transport system.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Design Act, 1911.

The date shown in the each entries is the date of the registration included in the entries.

Class 1. No. 171286, Ershad Hossain and Gurdeep Hossain, both Indian and both of 42/A, Hare Krishna Konar Road, Calcutta-700014, West Bengal, India, "PRESSURE & TEMPERATURE GAUGES" 8th May 1996.

Class 1. No. 171287, Ershad Hossain and Gurdeep Hossain, both Indian and both of 42/A, Hare Krishna Konar Road, Calcutta-700014, West Bengal, India, "HYDRAULIC GAUGES". 8th May 1996.

Class 3. No. 170843, Transelektra Domestic Products Ltd., an Indian Company, at Pirojshanagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, Bombay 400079, Maharashtra, India, "INSECT REPEL LENT MAT HEATER", 7th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170844, Transelektra Domestic Products Ltd., an Indian Company, at Pirojshanagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, Bombay 400079, Maharashtra, India, "BOTTLE", 7th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170860, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC,

Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "LEVER HEAD ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170861, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC, Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "INDICATOR FOR ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170862, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC, Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "LOCK & KEY ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170863, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC, Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "FLUSH HEAD ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170864, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC, Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "PROJECTING HEAD ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

Class 3. No. 170866, ESBEE Industrial Combines, a registered partnership firm, of Plot No. J 159, MIDC, Bhosari, Pune 411026, Maharashtra, India, "MUSHROOM HEAD LOCK & KEY ACTUATOR". 11th March 1996.

T. R. SUBRAMANTAN
Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks

प्रबंधक, भारत सरकार मंत्रालय, फरीदाबाद द्वारा मुद्रित
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